IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

137727

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,994.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY, MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
5th July.	SALSETTE ...	6030	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA .	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE ..	6030	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ...	6030	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA ...	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE ...	6030	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE ...	6030	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7800	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6030	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical examination by the Health Officer of the Port.

Luggage of Passengers cannot go on board after 1 p.m.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1913-1914.

	12500	....	....
	8000	....	....
	6030	MARMORA	10500
	10500	....	....
	6030	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
	8000	....	....
	6030	MEDINA	12500
	10000	....	....
	8000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
	8000	....	....
	6030	MALWA	11000
	8000	....	....

...ATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

..." HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, ...OMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WED...1st APRIL, 1914, direct for ...LES, PLYMOUTH and LON... conveying passengers in ONE CLASS ...at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

...'s Steamers leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, ... the Straits, China, ... Tickets are issued ... further informa... OM, ...ent.

					32 Aug.	.....
					6 Sept.	.....
					12 Oct.	
					3 Oct. 18 Oct	.....
					31 Oct.	
	7800	31	.. 29	.. 13 Nov.	.....	
	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ..	.....	
	5321	12 ..	21 ..	7 Dec.	.....	

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	764

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and all particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra.....	1695	Thurs. 3rd July,	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 4th July	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 3rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 3rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3413	" 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Viswa" 3360 Tons, on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
1st July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon ...	6350..	....	5th July.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gabilonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gabilonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	25th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
„ London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
„ London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 440†
„ London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5900	..	5th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. BENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied:—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :

88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liayaang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,260,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipah
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Asstrs. in, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 2 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, *Rs. 2½ per thousand*

*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.G.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
C. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„ do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kuping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—84, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Baikou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
50, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nowara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. H. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. H. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

INSTALMENT PLAN AS APPLIED TO TYPEWRITERS.

As everybody is aware, a typewriter is an instrument calculated to economise time. Its use not so many years ago was looked upon as a fad or a luxury. By sheer merit it has worked itself into popular favour, and an establishment of the present day where the busy click of the typewriter is still unheard is regarded as old fashioned—antiquated—out-of-date.

The use of the typewriter is not, however, exclusively confined to commercial concerns, it is also regarded as an essential qualification for secretarial, reporting, literary and amanuensis work, where rapidity, accuracy and distinctness of calligraphy are important assets.

With a view to place the possession of one of these time-saving "ROYAL" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS within the possibility of purchase by many in receipt of regular incomes, who may find it inconvenient to pay the full value out of their provident reserves, we have decided to extend the exceptional advantages of the

INSTALMENT PLAN

to purchasers of THE FIRST 12 (taken in order of application) of these world-renowned, high-grade, visible writing, practical yet simple machines, and a glance at the following schedule will, we believe, convince all in public and private occupations alike, that the possession of a "Royal" is a *thoroughly sound investment.*

No. 1 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	75-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 25	„	200-0-0
	Rs.	275-0-0
No. 5 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	95-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 30	„	240-0-0
	Rs.	335-0-0

The purchaser of a "Royal" Typewriter gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical machine on the market. The simplicity of its construction reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. Hence its immense popularity. It is also a wonderful manifolder. These machines are extensively used by Government, Railways, Insurance Companies and eminent private establishments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR "THE ROYAL,"
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIOS ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MADAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobie [illegible] Ans. 4 each.

DR. B[illegible]
WORLI

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Coy.'s S. S. "DANDOLO" from VENICE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in their respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships in the University Examinations to be held in November next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, the 18th July 1913.

2. Forms of application for, and full particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 25th June 1913.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have ADMITTED Mr. H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE, into PARTNERSHIP in our firm, as from 1st July, 1913.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from THIS DAY authorised Mr. J. S. TILLEY TO SIGN OUR NAME by procuration.

BELL, RUSS & CO.
Bombay, 1st July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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NOTICE

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PARISIAN BEAUTIES
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New variety dances and selections from previous favourites by the
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Lotteries will be held at 9-30 P.M. on FRIDAY, JULY 25TH.
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1913

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SHELL MEANS SPEED

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

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RECENT SUCCESSES.

1912. Roorkee Thomason College, Entrance Examination, Civil Engineer Class, 7 candidates sent up, 5 passed.

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Government High School Examination, 18 sent up of whom 13 passed 4 in First Division, gaining 15 Honours and 2 Scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem, tenable for two years. Middle School Examination, 15 sent up of whom 12 passed, one in First Division and gaining 9 Honours.

La Martiniere College prepares boys for all Government Examinations and Departments, Salt, Excise, Revenue, Forest, Survey, Telegraphs and Customs, etc., etc., Cambridge Local, Senior and Junior Examinations will be introduced in 1914.

Staff consists of highly trained and experienced teachers, of whom 7 are graduates of European Universities.

The school possesses a large and well equipped Laboratory.

Extensive playing fields. All games under the Supervision of Masters.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to be in charge of both the Water Works and the Public Works of this Municipality. Salary Rs. 200-10-300 (annual increment), plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 20. None but those who have obtained the University degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College certificate of the Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to candidates possessing the qualifications of a Mechanical Engineer. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and previous experience. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications, which should be submitted so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th July 1913.

B. G. McCLOUGHIN,
Chairman.

Municipal Office, Trichinopoly,
24th June, 1913.

WANTED for the G. I. P. Railway Middle School at Sholapur a KINDERGARTEN TEACHER with Certificate as a trained teacher as required by the Government Educational Code—Maximum salary Rs. 75 with free quarters. Apply with copies of certificates full statement of qualifications, particulars of religious denomination and references as to character and ability to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST REQUIRED, by European Company. Must be quick and accurate and have a good knowledge of general office routine. Some experience with accounts an advantage. Applications in own handwriting, giving speeds, age, experience, copies of testimonials, and stating salary required to P. H. S., "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946. care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for presentation.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, the remaining of the consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata vases, jardineer, cores, flowerpots, umbrellastands, buckets, real Satsumaware, Kutani tea sets, jars, jardineers, plaques, tea cups and saucers, koros, bowls, tobacco boxes, vases, tea cups, coffeepots, teapots with alcohol lamps, old China porcelainware specially selected Satsumaware, porcelain figures and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentations and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE of TIMBER; CAKE WALK COMPLETE WITH MOTOR, ALPINE RAILWAY CARS etc., at the Maidania, Cruikshank Road.

Under instructions from the Directors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place.

All the wood on the ground of the Maidania including Poone wood 6 by 4, 10 by 4 12 by 14, from 6 feet to 28 feet, deal wood outer fencing, turnstiles, Cake walk complete with motor, Alpine Railway cars, planks of the Alpine Railway original cost £1,000, planks of the Hose of Nonsense etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed from the ground within 2 days from sale.

CRAWFORD &
Bombay, 1st July, 1913.

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THE NEW FREN
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OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength
desired. They are
the World, am
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See Special Short Advertisements Columns

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Captain T. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from A kyab with a general cargo.

The steamer Galavale, 2141 tons' Captain E. Scoary arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mansuri, 2048 tons, Captain P. H. Gore arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3159 tons, Captain C. Frissius, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber', arrived in harbor on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H. Carey sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Cairness, 2,512 tons, Captain J. Hislop sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, 8,197 tons, Captain Questa will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via East African ports, with general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 28th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Lawrence Finlay.....R I M
R I M S Duffe in ..Comdr Healey .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Pathanka...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie..Comdr Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —JUNE 30.

Aviemoor.....2331 Koepdi.....T Jeewandas
Blake .....2396 Hill.....W A & G & Co
Bome ....1899 Young r.....S Wallace and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Chupra .....3554 McEwlyn .....M M & Co
Dumra.....762 Barbandge.....M M & Co
Ekbatana....959 Kr zn .....W & A G & Co
Elmmoor.....3290 Williamson.....
.....W and A G and Co
Galavale.....2441 Scury.....A Yale & Co
Helios ...869 Kundson .....F F Campbell & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co
Kola.....510 Minnett .....M M & Co
Koni.....3176 Coltz .....A S & Co
Kytfels.....3159 Frisius.....W & A G & Co
Lowther Range Greenley .....T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Mahronda.....1921 Armstrong ...K N and Co
Morocco.....2478 Pickering...J Finlay & Co
Mansuri.....2048 Gore .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Renwick .....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Rattray on...2742 Gay.....K N and Co
Romer.....31-9 Burns...W and A G and Co
Schwarzenfels ...2443 Ketsevich W & A G &Co
Sangola .....3349 Scott .....M M and Co
Salsette...2302 Vine ...Aden...5-7 ...P & O Co
Sind.....157 Bonsfield ...Arab Strs Ltd
Tuo Maru .....3644 Okhuma ...N Y Kaisha
.....2173 Owen .....M M & Co
.....3922 Bain .....M M & Co
.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Talitha .....1931 Macdonald .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JUNE 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Nippon			Q15	Santoshia	A L S N Co
B Linden'fels			3545	Haller	5-7 W & A Graham & Co
C&E Hindoo			3156	Groves	Hull...5-7 J Finlay and Co
D&S City of Lahore			4471	McFie	Karachi. 7-7...K N & Co
F Elswick Hall			2459	Baillie	Port Said Ralli Brothers
G Kanzler			1865	Schopp	Durban ...2-7 A S Co
H Portlos			1359	Roberts	Manchester ...2-7 L Dreyfus & Co
K City of Agra			3096	Buck	K Nixon and Co
M City of Athens			3511	Knaut	Liverpool...7-7...K N and Co
N Carthusian			2576	Davies	J F & Co
O Yeddo			2958	Gardiner	S N and Co
P Clan Macfarlane			3107	Swanston	Madras 5-7...J F & Co
Q Putiala			192	Bamber	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dandolo...3197 Questa ...Venice...S N Co
2 Circassia ..4815 Osborne ...Liverpool...5-7 W & A G & Co
5 Elanderindo ..2441 Parker ..J M and Co
5 Taybee .....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
6 Rotenfels ...3590 Gosse ..Hamburg ...6-7 W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels...3627 Heipers ...Karachi...2-7 W & A G & Co
8 Radcliffe ...3875 Mathews ...Hull...3-7 ...T M & Co
9 City of London.....5603 Whish ..1-7..... K N & Co
10 & 11 Assaye....4359 Coldwell..P and O Co
12 & 13 Himalaya...3700 Evans .....London P & O Co
14 Ling.....957 Butler.....M M & Co
15 Clan Cumming ..3108 Gourlay ..Marseilles 15-7...J F and Co
16 Luzon Maru..2978 Yamamota...O S Kaisha

H W P D

Kavari .....753 Mohamed .....Bo S N Co
Sarasvati .....114 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Putiala	Bamber ...	Busreh, June 17
	Palamcotta....	Elton	Durban, June 13
	Umta	Babb	Akyab, May 23
	Galavale	Scoary	Calcutta, June 18
	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah, June 17
	Kybfels	Frisius.....	Hburg, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Muttra.....	Carey	Calcutta, &c
	Cairness	Hislop	Antwerp, &c
	Velore.....	Middleton .	Karachi

The steamer Dandolo, Captain Questa, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Putiala, for Busreh, &c.
" Mansuri, for Jeddah.
" Ville-de-la- Ciotat, for Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Calna", left London on the afternoon of 28th June.

The Societa Nazionale DiServizi Marittimi steamer Sicilia, from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 4th of July night.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the night of the 29th ultimo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REEVES-BROWN.—At Simla, on the 20th June, the wife of G. Reeves-Brown, of a son.

TUCK.—At Almora, on the 21st June, the wife of Captain C. H. A. Tuck, 1st Bn. 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

BEYNON.—At Mussoorie, on the 21st June, the wife of Colonel W. G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., 2nd K. E. O. Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

OATES.—At Murree, on the 23rd June, wife of R. J. Oates, of a daughter.

THOMPSON.—On the 23rd June, at 8, Abingdon Gardens, Kensington, the wife of Captain J. P. Thompson, 35th Scinde Horse, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Brunner, Mond and Co., Opening of Offices, 7 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : The torture of envy is a sufficient punishment to the envious.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delta' with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s. s "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.O., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day. :—

Two-Step .. Moonstruck .....Monckton
Overture ...Love in a Village ...Bouilon
Idyll .....The Glow-Worm ...Lincke
Selection ...Peggy .....Stuart
Valse .....Phyrne.....Zulueta
Serenata ... ... Braga
Selection ...Harry Laude.'s Songs.....Williams
Patrol .....The Coons .....Lotter

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Pandurang Krishnaji, residing on the ground floor of a chawl in Lady Jamsetji-street has reported to the police that on Saturday night ornaments of the value of R. 1,506 were stolen from a tin trunk kept in his room. Some clothing was found strewn about the room.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

STRIKE IN A MILL.—The operatives of the carding and weaving department of the Petit Mill, Parel-road, numbering about a thousand, went on strike yesterday morning. It appears that the men in the carding department complained that their wages were low and applied for an increase which was refused. They therefore went on strike and the operatives in the weaving department followed in sympathy with their comrades.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Konezler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day. Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH RATES.—From the 1st of July, rates for private telegrams exchanged via Madras between India and the places specified in this notice will be as follows: Penang, Singapore, Malacca and Labuan, Re. 1-2 a word ; Cochin, China Re. 1-4 a word; Hongkong, Re. 1-9 a word; Shanghai, Re. 1-14 a word; Manilla (Philippine Islands), Rs. 2 a word. From the fifteenth of July the rate for private telegrams via Madras between India and all the islands of the Dutch East Indies will be reduced to Re. 1-11 a word. All the above rates will be increased by two annas in the case of telegrams from Burma.

DEATH OF MR. J. S. VISHRAM.—A correspondent writes :—Of late years the Khoja Community has lost many of its old and prominent members. On Sunday last, Mr. Janmahomed Somji Vishram, the grandfather of the well-known Vakil, Mr. Goolamally Goolamhusan, of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, died at the Khoja Mohla, at the age of 82 years. The deceased gentleman was a born merchant and his firm carried on trade on a very large scale with China. He was a leading man in his community, and in times of the present Agakhan, his father, and his grandfather held responsible posts. He leaves a large family consisting of a grandson, Mr. Gulamally Gulamhusen, Vakil, three daughters, great-grandsons and daughters to mourn his loss.

ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—The following subscriptions and donations were received during the last half year and are now thankfully acknowledged:—Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy Rs. 410, A Parsi gentleman Rs. 300, Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 200, Nothing but Duty, annually for a bed Rs. 180, Dr. A. L. Nair annually Rs. 150, Lady Clarke Work Guild for clothing Rs. 128, The Agents The Union Flour Mill, The Phoenix Mills, The Gold Mohur Mills, Rs. 150, Sir S. B. Broacha Rs.50, Bai Hamabai F.Petit Rs.50, Messrs, Ralli Brothers. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Messrs, Wallace and Co. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs Dalal Vakil and Kothawalla, Lodge Islam, a Parsi Lady, Mr. Kursondas Hurgovan, In memory of Dr. Cowas Lalcaca on the 4th anniversary of his death, each Rs. 50; Mr. E. F. Allum, and Tricumdas Kanji Thacker, each Rs. 25; The Third Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Sanday and Co., Messrs Evans Fraser and Co., Messrs. Prier De Saone and Co., Sir H. E. E. Procter, Messrs. Ebrahim Aba Khatri, H. R. Dunk, each Rs. 25; Messrs. Bume and Reif, Messrs. W. Graham, P. E. P., and Poor Box, Messrs. K. Cooper and Co., each Rs. 15. In memory of Munchersha P. Ghadially, Messrs. D. Merwan and Co., J. B., R. H. B., Messrs. N. H. Moos, J. C. G. Bowen, L. Crawford, P. N. Massani, R. M. Woolcombe, Hon. Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sir R. A. Lamb, In memory of Bai Cursetbai Shapurji Jivaji, Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co., Messrs. M. M. Gobhai and Co., Bai Heerabai J. Petit, B. Bachoobai M. S. Jamsetjee, Mrs. and Miss A. P. Sethna, M. R., A. S., Sympathy, Messrs. P. Glen Messant, Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Co., Rao Bahadur V. Khimjee Rao Bahadur Curramsey Damjee, each Rs. 10 and other small subscriptions. Collection made through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee :—Mr. Ratan Tata (7th. contribution) Rs. 500, Sir D. J. Tata Rs. 100, Mr. Kavasji D Dubash Rs. 50, Dr. E. Mody and Mrs. K. D. Shroff each Rs. 25; Mr. P. M. Dalal and A bereaved widow in memory of her husband each Rs. 15.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN RUN OVER.

At about noon yesterday Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was being driven over Tardeo oadrin a motor-car (No. 2461) driven by Sakharam Luxman when the car accidentally knocked down two men named Houstown Peerbux and a pardesi Kalioo Houta, just opposite the Alliance Mills.

The car was coming from Mahaluxmi and was proceeding towards Tardeo. It appears that there was a string of carts going along one side of the road at the spot where the accident occurred, and three men attempted to cross the road, passing through the line of carts, when the motor-car came up. One of the men had crossed over far enough to escape, but Peerbux, who was just behind him was knocked down by the car which passed over him, and was severely hurt, sustaining injuries in several parts of his body. Kalloo was the last of the trio and he was struck on the knee by one of the wheels and fell backwards his head being wounded and his lips cut. It is stated that the car was going at the ordinary speed, and that the driver exerted himself to the utmost to stop it.

The injured men were immediately conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were detained for treatment. Their wounds are only external and no danger is feared.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	1	m 9	28	26	2
		8	40 a	25	2
Wednes...	2	m 10	18	27	3
		9	40 a	25	6
Thurs ...	3	11	3	28	2
		10	36	26	0
Fri	4	m 11	45	29	0
		11	27 a	26	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tuesday.	1	m 2	23	17	1
		3	19 a	21	1
Wed.....	2	3	8	16	3
		4	14	20	7
Thurs ...	3	3	52	15	6
		5	3	20	0
Fri	4	m 4	37	14	10
		5	48 a	19	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1 (Tuesday) do	6h. 5m. do	7h. 20m
2 (Wednesday) do	6h. 5m. do	7h. 20m
3 (Thursday) do	6h. 5m. do	7h. 20m
4 (Friday) do	6h. 6m. do	7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 11th. 10h. 7-3 m. p.m. ; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th, 11h. 10-8 m. p.m. : New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36-2 m. a.m.

"First wife alive, but no child." On this plea a Vaish Agarwal young man wants a second wife and advertises in a Punjab paper for a suitable match. We thought bigamy was standing on its last legs in India says the "Indian World" and did not dare to appear before the light of day any more. The old world custom, that a man having no child by his first wife is morally and legally entitled to take to as many wives till he has a son born to him, is one of those heartless barbarities which have managed to live down to our day. But the pity of it is that an educated man should have come forward in the twentieth century with an advertisement in a public print for a second marriage on this astounding consideration. Poor India!

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The half-yearly report of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, for the half-year preceding January 1st last which has just been issued, states that the total length of railway worked by the company is now 3,560 miles, of which 2,775 1-2 are on the Company's combined system and 784 1-2 lines worked for native states or other companies.

The capital expenditure charged during the half-year against the main heads of accounts amounted to Rs. 39,67,334 for the broad gauge and Rs. 8,34,557 for the metre gauge, and of these totals the amounts for additional rolling stock were Rs. 20,47,937 and Rs. 3,98,382, respectively.

WORKING DURING 1912.

The net earnings amount to Rs.3,23,29,995 and after deduction of unrealised earnings and also the interest on the Debenture Stock of £1,000,000, the amount available comes to Rs. 3,16,72,499, which after providing for the payment of 4 per cent. on the full Capital, both Preferred and Deferred, leaves a balance of Rs. 72,88,852 for proportional division. The Company's share of this is Rs. 3,58,708, and adding the difference between the 4 per cent. on the Company's Preferred Capital and the 3 per cent. received as guaranteed interest, the amount due to the Company comes to Rs. 6,58,708. With deduction of Indian Income Tax, the amount actually received is Rs 6,41,554, and, as remitted to this country with addition of interest received in India, this has yielded the sum of £43,429, which is subject to English Income Tax, say £2,533. From this the Directors now recommend the payment in July next of 1 per cent. subject to Income Tax, in addition to the half-yearly guaranteed interest of 1 1-2 per cent. Including the interim dividend of 2 per cent. paid in January last, the return on the Capital Stock for the whole year, 1912, will thus amount to 4 1-2 per cent., as compared with 4 per cent. for 1911 and 3 1-2 per cent. for the previous years of working since the re-organisation of the Company in 1906.

The Directors further recommend the payment in July next of a supplementary dividend of 1-2 per cent., less Income Tax, out of the Company's share of the surplus profits for the first quarter of 1913, that being the period intervening between the end of the calendar year and the commencement of the Government official year.

TRAFFIC.

Coaching traffic shows a 'decrease' of Rs. 2,1 3,740 on the Broad gauge and of Rs. 1,39,024 on the Metre gauge ; Goods traffic, an 'increase' of Rs. 5,10,669 on the former and of Rs. 5,29,513 on the latter; Sundries, a 'decrease' of Rs 18,426 on the Broad gauge, and an 'increase' of Rs. 15,007 on the Metre gauge; and Telegraph, a 'decrease' of Rs. 4,800 on the former and of Rs. 6,419 on the latter.

The number of passengers carried on the combined system was 23,209,991, compared with 22,391,461 during the year 1911, and the average receipt per passengers per mile was 2·14 pies, compared with 2·15 pies in the previous years. The decrease of Rs. 2,13,740 for the Broad Gauge is wholly accounted for by the falling off in the receipts from Passengers Traffic due chiefly to there having been the special Coronation Durbar Traffic in the corresponding half-year. The smaller decrease of Rs. 1,39,024 on the Metre gauge is in the receipts from Luggage. Carriages and Horses, which were exceptionally large in the corresponding half-year owing to the Coronation Durbar.

The number of train miles run was 2,956,702 on the broad-gauge, and 4,175,910 on the metre-gauge, as compared with 2,928,796 on the former and 3,919,629 on the latter, in the corresponding period of 1911.

The accounts showing the results of the working of the railways in India will in future be prepared for the half-years ending 30th September and 31st March, and as a result of the change from the calendar to the financial half-year there will be a special set of accounts for the three months January to March 1913. These accounts have been prepared in India, but were not received in time for inclusion in this report, and they will be presented at the next General Meeting to be held in December. Advice has, however, been received by cable that the Company's share of Surplus Profits for the quarter amounts to Rs. 2,14,534, or approximately £14,300.

The General Meetings will continue to be held in June and December, as required by provision of the Company's Act of 1906 and payment of the guaranteed interest together with such dividends as may be declared, will be made on the accustomed dates in July and January. The only change will be that in future at the Meetings in June the detailed account of working presented will be for the half-year ending the 30th September previous instead of the 31st December.

OPENING OF NEW LINES AND WORKS.

It is expected that the direct broad-gauge connection of the Nagda-Muttra Railway with Agra will be opened for traffic in October next, as well as the 2 ft. 6 ins. gauge branch line from Broach to Jambusar. Both lines will form part of the Company's undertaking.

The new Mahi Bridge of 8 spans of 220 ft. was opened for traffic on the 27th May, 1913

KATHIAWAR FLOODS.

MEETING AT LIMBDI.

A meeting was held in the Durbar Hall under the presidentship of H. H. the Thakore Saheb to sympathise with the sufferers from the recent floods in Kathiawar. The meeting was largely attended by all the State officers and the leading gentlemen of the place. Mr. Jhaverbhai Nathabhai the Dewan Saheb opened the proceedings by giving a vivid description of the sufferings of the people in Palitana etc., and said that it was a sacred duty of mankind to help these sufferers. He was ably seconded by Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai and Mr. Ranchhodlal B. Shah, Educational Inspector of the State. Then H. H. the Thakore Saheb in the course of an impressive speech said that rendering help to the poor and the destitute in Palitana was something above charity, nay, it was a duty which man owed to his brethren, and he who did not extend a helping hand at such a critical moment was a sinner against this moral duty. A subscription list was then opened and Rs. 1,500 was subscribed on the spot, the Thakore Saheb contributing Rs. 601, Bama Saheb and the Rani Saheb also subscribed Rs. 125 and Rs. 101 respectively. A representative committee was then formed to secure other subscribers to the relief fund. A vote of thanks to the Thakore Saheb terminated the proceedings.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The annual administration report of the Customs Department issued yesterdyy shows that all, but an insignificant portion of trade of the Presidency proper passes through the Chief Port, while out of a recorded value of Rs. 40.17 crores at which the Coasting Trade of the Presidency is returned, 83 per cent. is the share of the Chief Port. The aggregate value of the Foreign Trade of the port of Bombay reached the unprecedented total of Rs. 168¾ crores, representing an advance of Rs. 3·84 crores or 2¼ per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. As in that year, so again in the year under review, the large imports of treasure have served to place the Foreign Trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta which was valued at Rs 161 crores. A comparison, however, of the rate of expansion of the Foreign Trade of Calcutta with that of the Foreign Trade of Bombay reveals an advantage in favour of the former port while the advance in the Foreign Trade of Karachi is even more marked. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have increased by 15 per cent., into Calcutta by 18 per cent. and into Karachi by 14 per cent. But while Bombay records a decline in exports of 6·68 per cent., an expansion respectively of 11·4 per cent. and 32·5 per cent. is recorded at Calcutta and Karachi. At the former port the contraction in shipments of seeds, which, as in Bombay, stands out as a feature of the export trade, is obscured by a striking expansion, to some extent the result of a higher range of prices, in shipments of jute manufactures amounting to nearly Rs. 11 crores ; while larger shipments of tea and raw cotton, a marked development in shipments of pig iron and manganese, and the higher prices prevailing for coal and hides and skins have contributed towards a total increase in the export trade of just under Rs. 10 crores. The expansion in the case of Karachi is accounted for by larger shipments of wheat, of seeds, and in particular, of barley, the aggregate value of the export trade of the port being returned at Rs. 31½ crores. But whatever may be the results of a statistical comparison of the movements of commodities at the three ports, the activity in the port of Bombay throughout the year is not in dispute, the facilities available both at the port and on the railways leading to the port were always fully taxed and on occasions fell short of the demands of trade. This activity in fully reflected in the financial operations of the Port Trust which yielded a surplus of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

The expansion in the value of the trade of the port was 2·3 per cent., while the increase in the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port was 3.4 per cent. Freights during the year were considerably higher than in the previous year, in fact higher than at any time since the South African War. The causes of the increase are of general application, namely, a more even distribution of tonnage, good crops, and the increase in the running costs of steamers. So far as the trade of the East is concerned it is probable that the Turko-Italian War was only an indirect influence : but the Balkan War with the consequent closing of the Dardanelles undoubtedly stimulated shipments of ores from Bombay.

The general rise in foreights was not without its effect on the Coasting Trade though it is doubtful whether owners who were under contract with merchant obtained the full benefit of the rise. Freights for coals from Calcutta to Bombay which in 1911 were at their highest point at Rs. 6-14 rose to Rs. 9 in 1912 and were never below Rs. 5.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held on the 29th ult. The first event a 10 bird handicap sweepstake was won by H. A. W. Brent with 9 kills inclusive of handicap after shooting off a tie with Major Phelps and J. Moore.

Another similar sweep followed. D. Moir with 8 kills and 3 handicap made a possible H.A.W. Brent and A.R.S. Hayne dividing second prize.

The next event was a spoon competition which was won by A. R. S. Hayne with 9 kills inclusive of 3 handicap points.

Sides were then chosen for a team shoots by J. Moore and A.R.S. Hayne, the latter's team proving successful.

A double rise scratch competition at five pairs of birds was then fired, A. Leeson with a score of 9 points taking first prize, and H. A. W. Brent with 8 points taking the second prize.

The final event was a 10-bird competition at unknown traps and angles, H. A. W. Brent with 8 kills and 2 handicap making a possible, A. Leeson with 9 kills and R. F. R. Cooke with 6 kills and 3 handicap points dividing the second prize.

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th June, 1913, on 1837·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 287000	Rs. 380000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 594000
Or per mile of Ry ...	157	16	4	325
For previous 9 weeks of the year...	2126000	3 05000	61000	5192000
Total for 10 weeks ...	24130	33 8000	68000	57 6000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	0 222253	392011	1:074	625348
Per mile of Ry do...	122	214	6	342
Total to corresponding date do...	2316986	29 3837	77165	6377798

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 31,348
Do. to date 5,91,798

DEPARTURES.

BABIES THRIVE IN INDIA

When fed from the first on the one *SAFE* food. Protect your Baby from diarrhœa and malnutrition.

Glaxo

"THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES"

is unaffected by climate. It is made fresh with boiling water for each feed.

"GLAXO" is rich New Zealand Dairy Milk, the best obtainable in the country, to which *extra cream* and milk sugar is added.

When baby is well, GLAXO will keep it well.

When baby is weak, GLAXO will make it strong.

GLAXO is specially suitable for babies in India, and is the best alternative to mother's milk.

YOUR DOCTOR WILL TELL YOU

that Glaxo is the nearest approach to real

MOTHER'S MILK.

GLAXO IS SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMAND TO THE COURT OF SPAIN

Ask your Chemist for the GLAXO BABY BOOK FREE. It is indispensable to all who are interested in the welfare of a baby.

GLAXO is sold in sealed tins at Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0 by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY :—Kemp and Co., Ltd. ; Thomson and Taylor ; Dhairyawan Bros. ; Sorabji D. Patel and Sohrabjee Hormusji and Co.

Wholesale stock held in Bombay by Messrs. J. Pearson and Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar.

xported by Indoa Burma Co., Ltd., Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE

WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

	Rs
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting ditto ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting ditto ditto	30
Silver open face ditto ditto	35
Silver hunting ditto ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting ditto ditto	45
18-carat gold open face	150
18-carat gold hunting ditto ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting ditto ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :—

ALICE BUILDING,

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [June 30TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullion...	75,000	London	Indian Specie Bk.
20 Bars Silver ...	1,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Case Gold Coins ...	15,000	marseilles..	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	65	71,403
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	51,994

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 20th June 1913 4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 12th June 5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 17th June 6 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 29 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market is steady and unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight bills. There is little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. July
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	..138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 3-4
Shanghai „	..193
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 3-16 for to-day's settlement and the settlement passed off at between this rate and 96 1-8 a moderate business being done. Rates close as under.

We quote,—

Cash	...Rs. 96 4 0
20th "Aug. Settlement" ... „	96 0 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for bar silver was steadier owing to India and China buying and the rate for ready advanced 1-8, to 26 15-16, while forward was 1-16 higher at 27 3-16. New York was 1-4 up at 58 3-8. The local market opened at 68 15-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs	24 0 9
Australian Gold	... „	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... „	68 15 0
1st Settlement	... „	68 15 0
2nd Settlement	... „	68 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... „	73 5 0
1st Settlement	... „	73 5 0
2nd Settlement	... „	73 4 0

COTTON MARKET REPORT.—

The following extract is from "The Cotton Gazette" of the 7th June.

"A prolonged period of extreme market dullness has created almost universal assumption that it could only be broken by a decline. The decline has not come. With all the civilised world's disturbance to peace, financial distress in the highest creative and governing circles, labour and socialistic problems, tariff, and other Kaleidoscopic upsettings of news, prospects, colourings, and "weel laid schemes o' mice and men", cotton values have continued and remain remarkably free from depression. Why? The consuming world at least knows its own necessities, and the producer of the material knows better still, that he cannot find them in the rates of relative percentage required. The practical settlement of the Balkan trouble is causing more machinery to hum than is provided for."

"We honestly believe that the greatest awakening to this assumption, very narrowly bordering on fact is not far ahead in every cotton, yarn and goods consumer throughout the wide world . . . . . The board sweep of world wide-necessity for clothing out of the cheapest and soundest textile fibre increases year by year, and must be satisfied, let temporary weeks' or months' statistics represent what they like."

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING AND CO.—"Market shows no new feature. Weather continues favourable."

WELD AND CO.—"Liverpool market quiet, declined on long liquidation. New York market steady on Journal of Commerce Report that Georgia, North and South Carolina crop accounts are rather unfavourable".

HORNBY HOMEBRYK.—"New York market advanced in consequence of freight engaged for slipping July tenders."

The American markets on Saturday again closed irregular, New York futures being 18 and 3 points higher for July and October respectively and 20 points higher for Sport, while New Orleans was 2nd 1 point up for the same deliveries and Spot was unchanged. These markets show no new feature as the July position in New York has for some time been irregular, but is likely to firm up as the month progresses owing to scarcity of stocks in that port. The Bureal Report will be published in New York at 12 (noon) on the 3rd July and the American markets will be closed on the 4th and 5th July for Independence Day. In the local market rates for new crop are steadier but there is little business doing. Ready cotton is quiet and the offtake is small. Holders are meeting any enquiry and would be willing to reduce stocks at some concessions, but buyers are indifferent.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	253	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	255	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	243	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon			
Akola	...	274-5	do

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	268	July
Good M. G. Coompta	...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	273	do
Good H. G. Western	...	257	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	287	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

GINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7 7 0 B.T.
September	... „	8 6 3 R.T.
May 1914	... „	8 14 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 14 0 R.T.
Yellow Gozrat	„	8 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutai ...	„	40 0 0
Yellow Big nghat	„	65 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	64 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 7 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51 8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8 3 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet.

White Persi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 5 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5 9 9 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 11 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1705
Bank of India	...	69
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	65 1-3

MILLS.

David	...	538 3-4
Fazulbhai	...	553 1-4
Kohinoor	...	800
Standard	...	1,425

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		203
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	„	230
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,477 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., Saturday :—

Cotton	...	3,820 bales.
Wheat	...	33,381 cwts.
Linseed	...	18,793 „
Rapeseed	...	2,166 „
Gingelly seed	...	810 „
Poppyseed	...	1,482 „
Groundnuts	...	510 „
Castorseed	...	5,013 „
Rice	...	1,229 „
Myrabolams	...	1,368 „
Cottonseed	...	4,725 „
Mowrasee d	...	3,737 „
Gram	...	4,574 „
Joowar	...	40
Maize	...	Nil
Barley	...	1,595 „

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 30.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·46	6·47
July-Aug....	6·46	6·47
Aug.-Sept....	6·38	6·39
Sept.-Oct....	6·27	6·28
Oct.-Nov....	6·21	6·21
Nov.-Dec....	6·17	6·18
Dec.-Jan....	6·17	6·18
Jan.-Feb....	6·17	6·18
Feb.-Mar....	6·13	6·19

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 21st June 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 23th June 1913:—

Liabilities.	June 21. Rs.	June 28. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	14964669	18531603
Public Deposits at Branches	10048081	10075185
Other Deposits	4134	4134
Post Bills	3494532	3577521
Sundries	1395134 6	14346446
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	15547237	18528360
Other authorised Securities	418703	418703
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	19811700	205 9108
Loans do. do....	37169677	37336093
Bills discounted and purchased	21105 34	21321201
Dead Stock.....	258683	255707
Stamps	5 75	5111
Bullion.....	553634	535277
Balances with other Banks	671680	493896
Sundries	976873	1026094
Cash	40021378	42923984
Rupees.....	139543116	143466446

THE BANK OF INDIA LD.

The net profit of the Bank of India, Ld., for the half-year ended 30th June 1913, including the sum of Rs. 54,627-14-8 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 3,58,354-15-10.

The directors have resolved to declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the paid-up capital of 50 lakhs, which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000, and to carry the balance, Rs. 2,08,354-15-10 to the next account.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The market opened with coal shares ruling steady but dull and inactive, with buying traders not much in evidence. In other directions there was little doing.

The jute market continued steady, while in the gunny maket shippers were lively. There did not appear to be much interest taken from the other side. The bazaars were very keen for the buyers of heavy goods in most positions.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—184 bales wool, H. F. G. Mohamed and Sons; 37 bales wool, E. D Sassoon and Co; 14 cwts old metal scrape, P A Kulkarni; 1462 cwts myrabolams, L Pragji: 4,000 bone meal, E C Moji.

City of London s—261 cwts niger seeds, Baner and Kranse.

Circassia s—31 bales wool, Rbjee Shivji; 5 bales wool, 90 bales goat hair, M J Jemmabhai and Co; 212 bales wool, D Kundannull; 27 bales wool. J Veerchand; 30 bales wool R Buchray.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—21,600 cwts wheat, 4.660 grams, Ralli Bros.

Clan Cumming s—2000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—30 cwts stone powder, P A Kulkarni.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—25 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Kayani and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—56 cwts cotton seed, David Sasson and Co.

Clan Cumming s—627 cwts nux vomica, N Morarji; 24196 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 12 bales hemp, F Khoobchand.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2050 cwts castor seed, G Bhimjee; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, T Toolsidas 7589 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Llandridod s—1,500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathoordas and Co; 9,600 cwts wheat, Sandsy and Co; 17589 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Clarissa Redcliff s—525 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co; 17589 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—603 cwts castor seed, 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rape seed, B S Lloyd and Co; 3,000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Llandridod s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Wachtfels s—100 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—200 cwt ginger, M Jafferbhoy; 105 cwts gum arabic, R Dunji and Co. 250 bales sawri cotton, 135 bales gunny wrapper, Solomon Bros.

Yeddo s—11,000 cwts, castor seed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—52 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

City of Agra s—bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—203 cwts grourdnut cakes, R. Jewandas and Co.

Chupra s—70 bales sawri cotton, K Reeve and Co; 355 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Rotenfels s—4001 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,009 cwts gingelly seed, B S Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 10 cwts brassware, Thos. Cook and Sons.

Lindenfels s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 150 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 275 cwts cotton Volkart Bros.

Schwarzenfels s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Elswick Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, 2,499 cwts teelseed, 8,622 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Nippon s—412 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,550 cwts bone sinews, J Livingstone; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 37 bales cotton, S Byramjee; 55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 2 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—908 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—6,000 cwts linseed, F D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—25 chests malwa opium, M H E Ellias; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 cwts kismis, D Passoo and Co; 50 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Aesaye s—2 cwts ivory pieces, H Cowasjee.

FOR KOBE.

Shinyo Maru s—1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 311 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shinyo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Shinyo Maru s—800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 30.

Steamer Putiala from Busreh via Karachi Agents—M. M. and Co., 26 bundles fish, 2,908 bags sardines, 9 bundles sharkfins, 27 bundles skins, 2 tins pearls, 2 bags almonds, 2 bags raisins, 8 bales cotton, 14 bundles wool, 6 bales piece-goods, 694 boxes, 126 bags, 596 bundles dates, 7 bundles specie.

Steamer Kola from Busreh Agents—B.I.S.N. Co., (M. M. and Co.), 114 bags galls, 20 bags almonds, 807 bundles wet dates, 29 bales cow hides, 5 cases spirits, 1 tin pearls, 7 bundles specie.

Steamer Galavale from Calcutta Agents—Andrew Yule and Co., 5,815 tons coal.

Steamer Mansuri from Jeddah Agents—Turner Morrison and Co., 192 bundles sajikhar, 6 bundles fistula, 21 packages aloes, 30 packages baithran, 18 packages cotton, 30 packages cotton with seeds, 16 bundles gum, 9 bundles goggar, 12 bundles fish fins, 31 bags b. brass, 2 cases soap, 16 cases, 6 bundles specie.

Steamer Canara from Rangoon Agents—M. M. and Co., 5,810 cases candles, 417 bundles coir rope, 8 cases medicines, 50 bags opiment, 141 bags turmeric, 17,889 bags rice, 99 bags peas, 12 bundles gunnies, 18 pieces ivory, 728 bars spig lead, 30 bundles tarpolins, 599 cases l. oil, 4 bags cotton seed, 2,619 bags cottonseed, 11 bags, 50 robbins copra, 28 bags chillies, 224 bags ginger, 356 bags pepper, 153 bales cotton, 2 cases cigar, 925 casks p. wax, 551 pieces English sleepers, 56 pieces teek posts, 1,706 pieces teak planks 2,159 pieces teak squares, 34,511 pieces 6,875 bundles teak scantlings.

A Home paper says the total unexpectedness of Aboyeur's win in the Derby is illustrated by a stock exchange episode. Mr. Wilkinson, a well-known Change man, drew Aboyeur in a local sweepstake, and was so disgusted with his bad luck—the colt's price being 100 to 1—that he presented the ticket to his office boy, who thereby won £1,875.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	175
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£50
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	8 „	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	522½
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2150
China ...	1000	1000	...	800
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1485
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	123½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	255
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	540
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	100
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	557½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	378½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hebrabai ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	450
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	1250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1400
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	805
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1350
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1485
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3200
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1085
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	166½
Presidency ...	200	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	10
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1475
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan...	250	250	10	297½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1435
Vishnu Cotton do P	500	500	Nil	460
Western India ...	500	500	Nil	665
	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 81	875
New Berar ...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 „	141
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces..	25		1	27
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 „	121½

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 30.

The monsoon current remains active and the rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, East Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the West Coast, Madras and the Deccan; fairly general in Bihar; and local in East Gujarat and the south-east of Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Silchar, two inches; Dhubri and Shillong, five; Cherrapunji, fifteen; Chittagong and Burdwan, one-and-a-half; Mymensingh, Durbhanga and Cawnpore one Lucknow, three; Jhansi, a quarter; Agra, Mainpuri, Meerut and Ludhiana, one-and-a-half; Delhi, Ambala and Murree, one; Bikanir, one-and-a-half; Jaipur, three; Ajmer, and Ahmedabad, one; Neemuch, two and Karwar, one-and-a-half.

Forecast:—No large change.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, Captain R. G. Dogge, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon reports having experienced squally weather with heavy rain and rough sea from Cochin. The same Company's steamer Patiala, Captain H. W. Bamber, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah via Karachi met with moderate monsoon and heavy swell from Karachi to Bombay. The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, Captain C. Frisins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg encountered bad weather in the Bay of Biscay and strong monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G's Hospl. In. cts.
Previously registered 32·03		30·32	29·33
Monday, 30th June... 0·05		0.15	0·20
Total.....	32·08	30·47	29·53
Same date last year,	0·12	0·12	...

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. June 30.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corrdg. Corrdg. Total. 1911 In. cts.	Total. 1912. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill,	0 10	24 97	10 14 11 23.

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 30th June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 18	35 71

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 29th	90·8	78·0	...	...
Jask ...	95·3	87·3	...	...
Muskat 29th	92·3	85·1	...	...
Multan ...	91·8	75·0	...	1·92
Rawalpindi ...	92·4	71·6	...	4·61
Lahore ...	98·4	77·2	...	1·57
Sirsa ...	97·3	75·0	0·60	6·62
Ambala ...	90·5	75·9	0·90	11·47
Delhi ...	91·5	75·8	1·08	6·5
Agra ...	92·5	76·0	1·50	2·32
Mainpuri ...	94·3	77·1	1·26	1·61
Jhansi ...	94·6	75·5	0·25	0·97
Cawnpore ...	87·0	78·0	0·97	4·61
Allahabad ...	88·1	77·5	0·3	4·11
Jacobabad ...	106·1	85·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	91·0	82·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	92·1	73·7	1·16	4·57
Jaipur ...	88·4	70·1	2·78	6·96
Kotah ...	87·6	76·1	0·17	3·06
Bhuj ...	94·0	80·0	...	3·70
Dwarka ...	90·8	82·5	...	1·95
Veraval ...	82·6	80·3	...	17·33
Rajkot ...	93·6	73·8	...	9·47
Bhavnagar Para.	88·0	77·3	0·16	2·61
Surat ...	82·9	74·6	0·11	2·14
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	76·7	0·08	11·72
Deesa ...	89·3	76·9	0·02	7·27
Neemuch ...	78·9	69·0	1·76	5·95
Indore ...	76·1	71·6	0·64	8·08
Jubbulpore ...	86·8	76·3	0·03	9·99
Saugor ...	81·3	71·1	0·50	9·78
Hoshangabad ...	85·6	74·4	...	5·37
Khandwa ...	82·2	73·1	...	8·63
Akola ...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti ...	85·8	72·8	...	12·43
Nagpur ...	90·6	74·8	0·01	12·49
Chanda ...	94·5	77·0	...	9·2
Raipur ...	90·7	76·6	...	7·22
BOMBAY ...	87·3	79·6	0·14	25·81
Ratnagiri ...	86·8	75·9	0 31	25·12
Morm gao ...	...	...	...	...
Karwar ...	79·7	74·0	1·35	30 84
Malegaon ...	83·4	70·1	...	4·89
Ahmednagar ...	84·1	63·5	0·12	10·21
Poona ...	82·0	75·3	0·06	15·12
Sholapur ...	91·3	73·1	...	4·76
Bijapur ...	89·7	71·3	...	3·70
Belgaum ...	73·3	67·5	0·17	9·26
Aurangabad ...	81·9	69·2	0 20	7·65
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	91·9	76·7	...	6·08
Hyderabad ...	92·3	76·2	...	4·20
Mangalore ...	83·3	72·3	1·10	33·98
Calicut ...	84·8	76·1	...	25·13
Cochin ...	85·3	74·8	0·65	22·06
Colombo ...	86·5	76·5	0·05	5·27
Masulipatam ...	99·3	82·7	...	1·20
Bellary ...	96·0	76·8	...	0·87
Cuddapah ...	102·5	74·5	0·47	0·76
Madras ...	95·0	82·5	...	0·13
Bangalore ...	89·3	67·3	0·32	2·78
Coimbatore ...	94·9	72·8	0·07	0·88
Trichinopoly ...	101·6	74·3	0 11	0·43
Negapatam ...	100·7	79·7	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0·90" Sirsa 0·60" and Delhi 1·08". Skies are clear in the extreme north, lightly clouded in the central districts, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Agra has had 1·56," Mainpuri 1·26" Jhansi 0·25" Cawnpsre 0·97" and Allahabad 0·23." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 1·36", Jaipur 2·78" Ajmer 1·16" and Kotah 0·17". Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in west Central India and fairly general in Gujarat; Neemuch has had 1·76" Indore 0·64". Ahmedabad 0·98" and Surat 0·11". In Kathiawar, Bhavnagar-Para reports 0·16 of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and west Central India. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·14", Ratnagiri 0·31", Murmugao 0·90" and Karwar, 1·35", Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen; Ahmednagar has 0·12", Belgaum 0·17" and Aurangabad 0·20". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase in the area of rainfall in northern India; precipitation has been widespread in west Central India, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the east Punjab. In the Central Provinces rainfall has decreased considerably Saugor being the only station reporting precipitation of importance. Nearly general rain has again fallen in Gujarat and on the west Coast of the Peninsula but the amounts recorded have been comparatively light. Local rain has fallen in east Kathiawar, north Hyderabad, the Bombay and the Madras

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A BANK.

The hearing of the case against William Williams was continued by Mr. Justice Macleod and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday. In this case Williams is charged with cheating an Indian bank, the Gujarat Bank, in respect of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,800 respectively, and with using forged documents as genuine in order to induce the bank to part with the said amounts.

There were five charges against Williams, but on Mr. Velinkar, counsel for the accused raising an objection, the second charge was dropped. It related to a transaction in respect of Rs. 500, which sum, however, Williams had subsequently paid to the bank.

The facts as set forth before the jury by Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, Barrister-at-Law, counsel for the prosecution, showed that Williams had obtained Rs. 1,000 from the Gujarat Bank, in July, 1911, on the collateral security of some cases of flooring tiles and casks of mica, which were lying in his godown. A few months later, he obtained another loan of Rs. 1,800 from the same bank on the security of a consignment of Venetian cloth. At the time when the loans were obtained, besides promissory-notes for the amounts, certain documents were handed over to the bank. They consisted of invoices, bills of lading, and memos. The prosecution case was that the figures in those documents had been tampered with, that certain forgeries had been perpetrated whereby the prices were made to appear higher than they actually were. When the loans were not forthcoming, demands were made and Williams evaded payment, and the agent of the bank, who was a different man from the one who had advanced the loans, decided to dispose of the securities to make good the amounts due to his bank. The auctioneers, to whom the goods were sent, informed the bank that the goods did not answer to the description in the invoice, nor was their value as stated therein. Some correspondence ensued in which the bank accused Williams of the intention to deceive them and Williams repudiated the charge holding the bank responsible for the genuineness of the documents and goods, which had remained in the bank's possession ever since they were handed over to them. The matter finally came into the hands of the police, through a complaint from the agent of the bank, and the C. I. D., who investigated the matter, and launched the prosecution.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case for the prosecution and committed Williams to stand his trial at the Sessions.

Mr. Sripad Yeshvant Abhyankar the agent of the Bank, who had gave the loans, in his evidence given before his Lordship, stated that Williams had given him an invoice, a promissory note, a memo and an agreement. The promissory-note and the agreement were signed in the presence of witness. For the second loan the witness was given a bill of lading, an insurance policy and a receipt for payment made in London for goods supplied. As usual an agreement and promissory-note were also given and they were signed by the accused in the witness' presence. The witness sent his cashier to the godown, paid the money to the accused, and took the key of the godown.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Velinkar, the witness stated that it was not true that alterations in invoices were made by the bank when they wanted to sell goods.

Mr. G. S. Mhasker, the agent of the bank was the first witness examined yesterday. He stated that he had taken charge of the affairs of the Bank in Bombay in April 1912. At that time he found from the books that Williams was indebted to the bank to the extent of Rs. 6,000. After seeing Williams, the witness decided to dispose of the securities, and with that view sent them to the auctioneers, who intimated to him that the cases of tiles and casks of mica and the venetian cloth did not tally with the description in the invoices, and would not fetch the price expected. The sale was therefore postponed and Williams was informed. He tried to avoid all responsibility. The tiles were appraised by surveyors, when it was found that their price would not be above Rs. 600. The tiles were, however, sold for Rs. 750. The venetian cloth and mica were not sold.

In cross-examination by Mr. Velinkar, Mr. Mhasker stated that in his public examination as an insolvent, Williams was examined on behalf of the bank. The witness had no intention of instituting criminal proceedings against Williams till he was examined in the Insolvency Court. His attention was drawn to the alterations in the invoice in April 1912. The complaint was filed in December of that year. The accused was arrested in February 1913 Only 31 casks were found and on being questioned, Williams gave a letter to the witness. The letter was not written by the accused at the witness' dictation. It was not true that the accused had been pressed by the witness to write that letter in order to save the reputation of Mr. Abyankar.

Re-examined, the witness stated that he had noticed the shortage of tiles on the 29th of April.

The next witness was Gulamali Gulam Hussein, a tile merchant of Bombay, doing business for the last twenty-five years. He knew Messrs. Mower and Co. in England, and he used to export tiles from England. The accused had been in the habit of going to the witness since 1908. He called in connection with Mower and Co's. businessaying he was the agent of that firm. He showed the witness an agreement he had with that firm, and asked the witness whether he would join the accused in partnership, to which witness agreed. The witness then gave evidence with regard to the patterns of the tiles and their prices, and stated that the entries on the invoice were not genuine. Further he stated that he had ordered tiles of different patterns and paid advances for them and the accused had paid the draft to the bank.

Mr. M. D. Dubash, the next witness examined, stated that he was a cloth and piece-goods merchant at Grant-road; he had been doing business for two years and given an order to the accused to indent for goods on his behalf. They were goods to the value of £100. He wanted these goods in one shipment. As a matter of fact, he did not get the order in one consignment. The documents he received in respect of his order showed that the value of the cloths was £ 40-10-0. It did not refer to the complete order he gave. He got the draft and accepted it. He did not receive an invoice from Messrs. H. Ainsworth and Sons but got a letter from them. He received the invoice from the National Bank. The value mentioned in that document was £ 49-1-6 in two entries. He refused the second draft as the goods were delayed for six months. Before he received the second draft the accused did not notify him nor did he get any samples. He got the samples from England direct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, he said that in December 1910 he only gave one order to the accused and it was for goods from Messrs. H. Ainsworth and Sons. He had also given other orders.

At the resumption of the Court after lunch the cross-examination of the witness was continued.

Mr. Velinkar asked the witness to write the words: "M. Dubash and Co.," on a piece of paper. He put that in as an exhibit. The witness stated that that was his signature.

Mr. Velinkar then read a letter written by the witness in February informing Messrs. Williams and Co. that three orders placed by the witness had not been yet executed and he would refuse to accept the goods and instruct the National Bank not to accept a draft.

He stated that he did not know English and it was on the information of the salesman that he knew the three orders were mentioned in the letter. The salesman told the witness that all the goods would come in one lot. The signatures on the the order given for printed shirtings on Sept. 24 was not his. The order was given by the salesman and the witness had not signed it. Gadiali had no authority to sign in his firm's name. The witness had not been shown the pattern before, which was produced in the Court. Gadiali's order was not given in the witness name. He could not account for the words, "three orders" in the letter of Sept. 29. He gave only one order but there were two indents. He did not keep any book entering the orders he had given. He was not doing it now. He had stopped doing business in piece-goods.

The order on June 10 for shirtings was not over his signature. He did not substitute that order for the one given on the 24th. Gadiali might have obtained the witness' signature. The witness did not know what was in the letter. He only examined the numbers and compared it with the copy of the indent. He did not compare the numbers with those in the pattern invoice. He knew nothing about shirtings. The accused did not show the witness any correspondence between him and the home manufacturers on the sale shipment. The goods were cleared from the docks by Gadiali and the drafts were paid by him on behalf of H. Ainsworth and Sons to the National Bank.

Re-examined, he stated that Gadiali was a salesman in Williams' shop. He used to come very often to the witness' shop, as he was living very near. It was Gadiali who introduced Williams to the witness. Gadiali asked the witness to put his signature to the documents, which were put in as his orders. The witness did not read what was in the orders given. The witness did not know what Gadiali was doing.-Gadiali did not mention anything about shirtings when he took the order from the witness. He said the order was for venetian coating. His correspondence relating to orders was in English and the salesman did it. He could not read English and his answer relating to all the orders was that he had not read them before affixing his signature to them. His order was for two cases of venetian cloth valued at £100. The goods against the order were for shirting and the other things were to come out only if there would be room in the box. Mr. Williams was not present when any of these conversations took place between him and Gadiali.

In answer to the Court the witness stated that the signature in the order shown was his. There was much difference between the "Ms" and in the writing of the word "Co." in the words "M. Dubash and Co."

Mr. M. R. Masulkar was then called by the prosecution. He said that he was a clerk in the National Bank in Bombay and was in the bill department. He had been for eight years in the bank and three years in the bill department.

He understood the procedure in connection with bills and drafts thoroughly well. He knew Messrs. H. Ainsworth and Sons. They were constituents of the bank's. When a document came to the bank, it was entered in a register. The copies from the register books were made by another clerk named Barve. The important parts of the document were entered in the register book.

The draft to Messrs. Dubash and Co., was presented to them and they refused and it was then presented to Williams. They had instructions from head office to present it to Williams. He accepted it. Williams having accepted it, the witness handed the documents over to him. It was never the practice to forward the documents before the draft was accepted. Previous to that they had received a draft from Messrs Dubash and Co. It was for £55 and odd, and Messrs Dubash and Co. accepted it and the documents accompanying the draft were handed over to them.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he had no knowledge of any of the documents except the draft.

In his examination by Mr. Nicholson G. B. Barve, register-clerk of the National Bank, stated that he had kept registered documents other than those registered by the bill-clerk. He did not enter £155 in the register but only £55 as it was the amount of the draft and in the same way he did not register £149, for the correct figure on the invoice was £49.

To Mr. Velinkar, the witness said that besides what was entered by him in the register there were no other invoices.

The next witness examined for the prosecution was an insurance broker named Nanalal Harishanker. In his examination-in-chief the witness said that he was the cashier of the bank at the time when Mr. Abyanker was the agent. The latter asked the witness in April 1911 to go to the accused's godown in Hornby-road with Rs. 1,000 and take an inventory of goods in the godown and compare the cases there with a memo. Mr. Abyanker gave him, and then hand the amount to Williams. It was dark when he went to the godown and things were in a state of disorder and it was not possible for the witness to see whether the cases in the godown tallied with the memo. he had. When Williams was told of the difficulty of checking the goods, he told the witness not to be anxious and assured him everything was all right and that the goods were worth Rs. 3,000. On receiving payment of the Rs. 1,000 from he witness, Williams gave him the key of the godown which he handed over to Mr. Abyanker.

Mr. Velinkar cross-examined the witness, who stated that he did not know whether the invoice had the figure "36" or not on it when it was given to him. He was asked only to count the cases of tiles. The witness did not go to the godown at 4 or 4-30 in the evening. Padamji was not present at the godown when the witness went there, but he rembered seeing Padamji outside the godowen. The witness did not inform Mr. Abyanker that he had not counted the cases, but only told him that the cases were not properly arranged. He severed his connection with the bank a couple of months after the incident.

The foreman of the jury also questioned the witness. In reply to him the witness stated that he had revisited the godown, under the agent's orders, a month subsequently and had on that occasion also failed to count the number of casks. He had merely opened the godown and made a survey of the things there.

The next witness, Ardeshir Pestonji, Customs clearing agent, deposed that he was introduced to the bank by the accused. He cleared the case of venetian cloth from the docks for the bank, and the particulars of the goods in the case were furnished to him by Williams.

The Assistant Shed Manager of Prince's and Victoria Docks, Mr. E. F. Fernandez, and Mr. Burjorji Cawasji, Gate Inspector of the Docks, were also examined, and the Court then adjourned.

A FORGED CHEQUE.

On Saturday Mr Justice Macleod heard a case at the Sessions, in which a Mahomedan, named Ramjoo Jan Mahomed, was committed by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on charges of forgery and criminal breach of trust, as a servant.

The accused was employed as a bill-collector by a firm known as Mathurdas Kallianji and he was entrusted by his master with a blank cheque, which he endorsed by forging the latter's signature. The amount was Rs. 100.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, who appeared for the accused, informed the Court that his client would plead guilty. It was poverty, he said, that had induced the accused to commit the offence and he prayed that his Lordship would show clemency towards him.

His Lordship, in sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, observed that the accused had deliberately forged the cheque and applied the proceeds to his own use. In case the fine was not paid, he was ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of three months.

STEP-BROTHERS AT LAW.

Ebrahim Haji Pir Mahomed sued Adamji Haji Pirmahomed and others for the administration of the estate of his father, who died intestate, leaving property worth a lakh and a half. The property consisted of houses, in Bantua, cash and a large business under the style of Adam Haji Pir Mahomed and Co, in Bombay. The defendants were the step-brothers and step-mother, of the plaintiff, and the first defendant, claiming partnership with the above firm, had kept the books and cash relating to the business. The plaintiff therefore prayed for the dissolution of partnership and the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property pending the decision of the suit. The first defendant stated that the plaintiff was the son of his father's first wife, who was divorced many years ago, and since then he had not lived with his father in settlement of a suit which the plaintiff had filed against his father and the defendants in 1898 in the Court of the Political Agent of Sorath Prant at Jetalsar, for dissolution of partnership. He was paid Rs. 1 000 and the plaintiff had executed a release of his share in the family property. The father who had subsequently died had left a will leaving his property to the first and second defendants with a proviso for the maintenance of their mother, the third defendant. There were further nearly 58 partners in the business referred to and the plaintiff now had no share in the property left by the father, and the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as the property in the plaint lay in Bantua.

Mr. Jardine, Advocate-General appeared before Justice Davar for the plaintiff and proved for the appointment of a receiver to the estate and for an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of or dealing in any other way with the property. It was stated that there was no love lost between the parties and in all probability the first defendant would take all that he possibly could get and go to Bantua thereby depriving the plaintiff and his property.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the first defendant, opposed the motion and his Lordship made no order as the first defendant undertook to keep an account of all receipt of amounts from the filing of the suit. The order did not prejudice the coutentions of the parties.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

R. H. Bunnell, formerly an assistant in the employ of Messrs Treacher and Co., Ld., and who was recently sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums of money belonging to the company, was again placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a similar charge in respect of Rs. 260 received from the Commanding Officer of the 1st Cavalry Regiment Jodhpur.

This item was struck out from the original charge sheet as there was some technical objection to several charges being tried at the same time. So this charge for this item was taken up yesterday.

Some formal evidence was adduced and the Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment. It was, however, ordered that the sentence should run concurrently with the previous term of 8 months.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Kesari Bhicu, a Bania, residing at Bhendibazaar, and Mohamad Ali Ismail, a Mahomadan, residing at Dongri, were charged by Khan Sahib Mahomed Hussain Taki, Inspector, C. I. D., before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, for theft of a bale of raw silk from the verandah of a godown in Popat-wadi and belonging to a silk merchant named Pokarmal Parameswardas and valued at Rs. 215.

It appeared from the evidence that the first accused engaged a cart on Sunday morning and took the bale from the verandah of the second accused's house and putting it on the cart told the cartman to drive towards Madhav-Baug, The second accused had asked another man, named Burra Koja, to assist them in disposing of the property and all three were following the cart. Burra Koja grew suspicious regarding the ownership of the property and meeting a C. I. D. havildar in Pinjrapole, he spoke to the policeman about the bale. The two accused were immediately arrested and the property was identified as belonging to the complainant.

The first accused said that the second accused had asked him to load the bale in a cart and he had done so. He had followed the cart only for a little while and was returning home when he was arrested by the police. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The second accused said that the first accused had called on him a few days before and asked him whether he would be able to dispose of any goods his visitor would bring to him. On Sunday morning the first accused brought the bale and put it on his verandah. After some time he brought a cart and putting the bale in the cart started away with it. The second accused accompanied him. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate said that there was no evidence as to the actual theft so he charged the accused with being in possession of stolen property. He convicted both the accused and sentenced them to two months rigorous imprisonment each.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.

At the Mazagon Palice Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Rama Aba and thirteen others, all Hindus, the first accused with being the occupier of a common gaming house, and the rest with gambling therein with cards and money. It appeared from the evidence that information received, Inspector Sykes, armed with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, raided the room of the first accused in a house in Trimbak Parasram Street, Grant Road, on Sunday afternoon. All the accused were found gambling therein with cards and money, and were arrested. A pack of cards and Rs. 2-8 were found on the floor. All the accused pleaded guilty, and they were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to undergo ten day's rigorous imprisonment. The rest were fined Rs. 7 each.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Proposed bye-laws for securing the efficient inspection and sanitary regulation of shops in which articles intended for human food or drugs are kept or sold are published in the "Calcutta Gazette."

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Manager of the India Bank of Madras, has accepted an invitation from the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency to give evidence before the Commission.

The Burma Government have selected a sitein, Rangoon for the Pasteur Institute which it was resolved to erect in Burma some time ago. The selection must, of course, await the sanction of the Secretary of State, who, some years ago, rejected the proposal for an institute in Rangoon. The money for the building and equipment was subscribed five years ago.

Numerous cases having recently been reported of Hindu women being drugged and robbed of all their jewellery in Calcutta and the suburbs, the Commissioner of Police has issued a public notification warning unprotected Indian women, especially those who are engaged as petty traders, from entertaining a man aged about 40 years, whose "modus operandi" is simplicity itself, After ingratiating himself into their favour, by supplying them with small sums of money from time to time, he finally administers a certain powerful drug, carefully secreted in sweets. The women go off into a complete state of unconsciousness. He, thereupon, annexes all the jewellery they happen to be wearing at the time and then decamps. In the circular, reference is made to seven specific instances of this particular offence, committed within a short period, in which this same man is alleged to be the culprit. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered to any person or persons apprehending him.

The condition of the Patna Municipality has received the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bihar and Orissa. During the year ending March 31st, a sum of Rs. 87,000 was placed at the disposal of the Municipality for various improvements, more especially in connection with conservancy and the better lighting of main streets. In addition to this a scheme for a combined waterworks for the new capital and the old town is under preparation, and it is estimated that it will cost some twenty or twenty-two lakhs of rupees. The drainage and sanitation of the town are being examined with a view to seeing whether with the waterworks there can be combined the introduction of a suitable flushing scheme. A Health Officer to Patna will shortly be appointed and an Assistant Sanitary Engineer will be posted to Patna to carry out the schemes above referred to. In addition to the above the Government of Bihar and Orissa has relieved the Patna Municipality of a considerable portion of its expenditure in connection with education and has also given a grant of Rs. 42,000 for expenditure on the six main roads in the town, including the roads connecting the new capital with Patna city and with the Bankipur station. A recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 for four years, with effect from 1914-15, will also be made for maintenance of these roads in order that Municipal funds may be available for expenditure on sanitation and the improvement of the town.

MILITARY INTELGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther).

Duties for the week ending, 6th July.—Field Officer, Captain B. Lamb, R.G.A. Next for duty, Captain E. N. T. Collin, The Sherwood Foresters; Medical Officer, Major J. Hennessy, R.A.M.C. Next for duty, Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. J.H. Horton, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service; Lieut. C. F. Adams, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Own, (Royal West Kent Regiment); Major E. L. Mackenzie, D.S.O., 1st. Bn., The Royal Sussex Regiment; Capt. E. C. D. R. Martin, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles; Lieut. F. W. Parish, 3rd. Bn., The King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt. J. D. Byrne, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Departures.—Major G. M. G. Parker, Supply and Transport Corps; Capt. A. F. Bone, 76th Punjabis.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. W. L. Trafford, 2nd. Lancers, (Gardner's Horse); Lieut. E. K. Squires, Royal Engineers; Lieut. J. W. Considine, 1st. Bn, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Departures.—Capt. B. H. Selby, 1st. Bn., The Northumberland Fusiliers; Major W. D. Nichol, Royal Garrison Artillery, Capt. F. Sutton, Royal Garrison Artillery.

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GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

CHASING THE RUNNERS.

[Concluded from Monday's issue.]

[Published by Special Arrangement.]

I selected a sandy spit that formed a sort of peninsula jutting out from the main land and put the cutter for it. All around us was the stillness of death. Not even a solitary bird could be seen in the sky. The crew of the *P. I.* where the only humans within my view. However, as a cautionary measure I sent the Persian interpreter—or spy, to use the proper term for this valuable member of the Gulf ship's complements—to find out whether things were as quiet as they seemed and to report at Sundown. Supper was then prepared, and whilst the hands were busied at this I examined the surroundings with a powerful glass and saw, as before, absolutely no sign of life.

About nine o'clock whilst I was initiating a quartet of bluejackets into the mysteries of bridge, one of the men came up and said that he had seen a light some distance away on the rising ground, so in reply to his request to part company on an inspection I sent him, with another, to see what they could make of it, bidding them take their rifles in case of danger. They had not been gone many minutes when back they came and gave me news that surprised me.

The light that had been first seen had disappeared, but several more were in sight and moving about. This called for my own attention, so I told the bridge party to carry on, and, taking my revolver and glass, took up a position on the shore, whence a good view of the hills could be obtained. One glance was enough. The dark mass of the hills, that a few hours before had been void of life now bore unmistakable evidence that men were afoot, for an irregular line of lights—some like brilliant pin-points, others reddish in colour and flaring—moved slowly downwards but ever towards the beach.

A low call brought the coxwain to me. "Let the men have their tot," said I, "and at once, coxswain. Clear the cutter for action. Douse all lights. Clear away the gun for firing, with a long belt in. See the hands all ready."

I then posted two armed sentries and remained on guard myself.

It was a tight fix to be in, and we all knew it. I had calculated that we should not be able to get the cutter afloat from where she lay, high and dry, before midnight, and if the tribesmen made a rush in spite of Maxim and rifle-fire, it would be over with every one of us in a very few minutes. So we waited, standing to arms, and in silence, striving to pierce the gloom of night, hearing nothing but our own hard breathing that at times caused a belt or bandolier to creak. But the lip-lap-lip of the ripples was the sound that all of us wished to hear growing stronger as the tide came gradually up the beach, for at any minute I expected to see the tribesmen pouring over the sand-hills, and, as I watched and waited for the Afghans or the tide, one question kept running through my mind. "Will they attack before midnight?"

At last, after a couple of hours of anxious expectation, we had water enough to float the cutter, and at about midnight got her under way without any noise, pulled out quietly about seven hundred yards away from the shore, and let go an anchor. About one o'clock, whilst I sat looking at the dark tongue of sand that had been the scene of our harassing vigil, there came a flash and the report of a rifle from the very spot that we had left, and the shrill voices of men jabbering, and, doubtless, cursing their ill-luck. The hill-men had been disappointed. Dawn came and showed us that whatever gear had been left ashore by us had been burnt by them in revenge. Later on there came down to the boat our Persian interpreter, who told a story of how he had to "run plenty ver' quick," and who was gasping for a drink. I half believed the yarn, but took good care that none of us went ashore again in the vicinity of Gabrig.

For some ten days after this we cruised about, stopping dhows with our Maxim and then searching them, but making no captures. The water and provisions had got rather low by this time, and for about a week we had not partaken of anything like a solid meal, and the whole of us were feeling sick of the job of boat-cruising. One night we saw some lights and presently the beam of a search-light in sweeping seas rested upon us, and we were soon alongside H.M.S. "Espiegle," to whose commanding officer I reported myself. He told me that the "Perseus," which I had not seen for twenty days, had been ordered down to Bombay, and would rendezvous the next morning to pick up her cutter and crew. We tied up astern of the "Espiegle" that night, and next morning, when my ship the "Perseus" joined the "Espiegle," I got the order that I was to transfer to the latter ship, and so bade goodbye to my cutter and her hands. The "Espiegle," being next senior ship in the division, hoisted the S.N.O.'s flag.

Whilst attached to this ship the participation in the landing at Bushire fell to my lot, and it was a change from the chasing, stopping, and searching of dhows that marked the cruising as one of her officers.

Most people remember the row about the molestation of an English lady in Shiraz Central Persia and the decision of the Indian Government to send troops to Shiraz and Ispahan for the preservation of order in those districts. These troops came up from Bombay in the couple of hired transports to Bushire and as the Persians had threatend to oppose the landing we have orders to proceed and await the arrival of the force. On arrival in the harbour of Bushire we found H. M. S. *Odin* already there and at once began to arrange a plan of action in case of any trouble occuring. I went ashore with the captain and had an opportunity of seeing the commandant of the military camp who together with the S. N. O. arranged the details of the morrow. Two heavily-armed cutters were detailed to escort the launches conveying the troops ashore, and were in respective charge of the *Odin's* first lieutenant and myself.

Next morning in came the two transports with the troops (the Central India Horse was the regiment), and they found the *Odin* at one end of the harbour, the *Espiegle* at the other, armed cutters standing by, and landing parties in readiness. We took up stations as detailed and saw all clear for getting the men ashore without any shooting being necessary, and then resumed cruising. Some time after this there came a signal from the commander-in-chief turning me over to the "Philomel," which had Number Three Section of the Gulf Patrol, and was parent ship for all small armed craft within that sphere of operations, two of that flotilla being her own cutters. Hearing that two of the boats were away cruising I volunteered for command of one of them. A buggalow had been reported as having left Museat for Habt, and the commanding officer of the "Philomel" decided to drop another cutter to guard that harbour, and so I found myself again at boat-work very soon after making my offer, and in due course pulled away in the "Ph." 3, the "Philomel's" third cutter.

In the harbour of Habt I went ashore, had a look round, and finding everything in order went back to the boat. On our way to the cutter we espied some turtles, and as the chance of fresh food on these expeditions is small we lost no time in "turning turtle" a trinity of the biggest; two of them, six hundred and eighty and seven hundred and twenty-two pounds respectively, we presented to the captain and officers of the "Philomel" and of the smallest we made soup for ourselves. The cutter remained at Habt for three days, and her guard was then shifted to Saddaitch, a place of which my recollections are not altogether pleasant. I remained off here for about three weeks, and had much better weather; the bar, too, was easier to negotiate, which was a feature that was appreciated by reason of the fact that we kept fairly dry during our several trips through its surf.

Soon I had another shift of station, and this time my centre was a place called Puzim, a sort of inhabited combination of dustbin and manurehead, and a good deal farther to the east of my previous scene. When I heard of this being my centre I explained the the difficulties of it to my commander, who was new to the station, and asked him to have an eye on us during the cruise, as the beat was an open bay, subject to a very nasty sea in the winter whenever a "shamah," common to the coast about those months, started to blow. He was a good deal concerned, but as this particular place badly needed a guardian angel to keep it from the crime of gun-running, he assured me of his solicitude and away I went with a new cutter and a new crew.

At about seven in the evening on the day of leaving the ship, we got close in shore and rode at anchor until ten o'clock, when I found that it would be high water, which would allow of a closer inspection of the far from picturesque beach and its hilly conformation. So we got under way, nosed about for some time like a terrier after a rat-hole, and about midnight picked up a bit of a bar. The surf ran very heavy, with such a big breaking into "white water," that the prospect of getting through without a capsize seemed very remote. The look of the weather, too, was anything but bright, so I decided to get over the bar, as we should then be better placed to find shelter should it come on to blow heavily. A couple of us then stripped and got overboard, and after a bit of personal investigation saw that the bar was off the entrance to a fine river, where shelter could be found from anything like heavy weather. There was a chance of getting up ended in the turf, so I ordered a man up ended strip and to stand by for a jump if she turned over. Then, clad as were Mulvaney and his chums at the immortal taking of Lungtungpeng, we headed for the bar as soon as a cheery "All ready sir!" was reported. By this time brilliant lighting was playing about us, but whether thunder followed it I could not say, for all round us was a tumbling, crashing, booming inferno of white water that drowned every other sound and nearly ourselves as well.

We had only the lightning as an illuminant of our passage but we got through with nothing worse than a bath and after pulling up a river for about a quarter of a mile dropped anchor. Day light came and then with an armed guard, I went ashore to the village which was scottered along the right bank off which we had brought up. We tramped over sand and stone and the yelping of a cur that came charging out of the cluster of huts brought out a number of the village armed with a variety of weapons. These gentlemen seeing what we were called out that they were peaceful and that their headman himself would go bail for their good conduct. Thereupon the headman himself came and made salaam and spoke soft soothing in protestation of his loyalty (they all do this, even though their huts are a veritable armoury of contraband shooting-irons). I had a look round, however, just to assure myself, and found no evidence of their being anything wrong in the rifle line of business. From a sanitary standpoint the place merited burning down, but that we couldn't do. We then left the salaaming headman and put to cruising again.

About a week or so after this H.M.S. *Tamil* signalled orders to proceed to Rashide and search the river. We did so, and on the passage back to resume our ordinary "beat" fell foul of a *shamah*, a northerly gale that may last a few hours or a week. I knew what we were in for, and so hove-to under close-reefed foresail and mainsail; but before very long away to leeward went the foresail in a hundred streamers. Not long after this the mainmast carried away about the middle and nearly capsized us as it went flying over the side. For a few seconds it looked as if we were going to finish there and then, but we let go our anchor and that kept her head-on to the seas. Thus we spent the night. Lightning hissing and crackling around us us; steep-to seas lifting the luckless; cutter with a wrenching tug at the anchor that strained her in every inch of her frame, so that I thought she would open up beneath us; water washing over the bow and rushing outboard over the stern, drenching all of us—that was our plight in night of gloom. Daylight came and showed each one of us the dishevelled, miserable-looking men of his company and yet, spite of the melancholy spectacle it held out some hope that put a little energy into us. At least we could see. So we got out the oars and, watching every opportunity, edged gradually in towards the creek. It was a desperate chance. But since our own sense told us that there was no hope of living through the smother, we took this as a last fighting chance of getting into shelter. I don't know exactly how we got through, but by a miracle get through we did, and mighty glad we were to get into the creek. Not long afterwards the *Philomel* hove in sight, and we at once knocked off patching up our damages, alongside. I was sorry to report extensive damages, but the captain simply shook hands with me.

I resumed command of the cutter with a new crew after she had been fitted out with fresh masts and sails, during which I had a bath and something to eat. This resumption of my guard meant Christmas away from ship, which was not a very pleasant prospect. However, we made the best of it, and just after that festival were recalled by signal to the ship. I had to dismantle the cutter, as the "*Philomel*" expected final orders to proceed to Bushire, there to land every available man and every available gun to march upon Shiraz to relieve the Central India Horse, as they were being cut up by the Persians. However, something happened, and we got orders to resume our patrol, and I was once again mustering my cutter's crew for cruising. The night of my departure was far from bright. Lowering skies and a spiteful heave in the sea gave threatening aspect to the prospect of boat work, and Captain——did not like the idea of the boat leaving, as my new "beat" had been shifted from Puzim to Galag, and I was new to it. However, as I knew my crew well and the weatherly qualities of the boat, I assured him that we should be all right, and so, after telling me he would keep within range of a rocket, the cutter got orders to proceed.

Some cruising around resulted in our discovering what looked like the entrance to a river, so, of course, we had the usual fight with a boiling surf, and finally came to anchor in a fairly large stream. When day dawned we heard sounds of domestic animals, and the first gleams of daylight showed us a village clustered on the right bank, with three bunglows lying in a tier close in. Thereupon I sent the coxswain with an armed party to investigate, but before long he returned and reported that a caravan of about forty camels and sixty men, every one of them armed was near the village.

This was news indeed!

The coxswain's description of the caravan was that "they were an ugly-looking lot and beggars to fight;" but in spite of the number I determined to have a look round the village, and so, with bandoliers full and magazines charged, we got ashore. We were not molested on our way up from the beat, and instead of being ridden at by the "camerly" found that the outfit had stamped for the hills. This looked fishy. So, to bring matters to a crisis, we rounded up three headmen, marched them down to the cutter, and then, to ensure their comfort in the way of congenial society, boarded the three buggalows and haled their protesting skippers along also, leaving our half-dozen guests under escourt. I told the headmen that if in an hour's time they had not expressed a willingness to hand over all arms or ammunition in the place I would search every habitation in it and if rifles or cartridges were found raze the whole town. One of them looked up and began the usual tale of ignorance concerning guns and ammunition whilst his friends in duress joined in with shril acquiessence and vehement gesticulation to emphasize the absolute morality of the squalid hole of which they were the corporation.

But why did those gentlemen on camels skedaddle? I asked in the Gulf equivalent for *lingam*. They had come to buy goats, said kids for their flocks on the hills and been raided and having finished trading had gone back to their village. They were eminently respectable, I was assured—the local equivalents for the unco' guid in general and, above all, men of peace and goodwill.

This I thought to be a rather "tall story," and, knowing that village people are not in the habit of riding camels gave the gist of the yarn to my coxswain, who had seen the caravan.

"Ah, sir," was his remark, "he's just a bit of a liar. Them camel chaps 'll fight yet."

The time for handing over the rifles had expired, and we were overhauling the village, dodging in and out of filthy dwellings that reeked with smells with dogs, mangy and scarred, snarling at us, when one of the hands who were keeping alookout for any trouble reported that the mounted men were coming down full speed in open order.

Subsequently the officer was pulled off by his old cutter's crew in a special gig to the s. s. *Dumra* of the British India Line and carried on board by his coxswain. As the gig pulled away from the cruiser there was a scramble of men to hammock nettings and rails. The whole ships's company without orders turned out, manned ship and gave three cheers as he started on homeward voyage.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 1st July, 1913.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

THE International Cotton Congress which recently concluded its sittings in Holland, and the British Cotton-Growing Association, have been considering the question of the cotton supply. In both cases the reports seem to be very favourable and the prospects for the future are of a nature to satisfy the most earnest supporters of the Association and the Congress. Naturally the field covered by the Congress is a much larger one than that of the Association, for the one is concerned with the growth of cotton in the world, while the other has for its object the development of the cultivation in British countries, so that the British industry will not be dependent upon foreign countries for the supply of raw material. It is interesting to note that both reports lay stress on the suitability of Indian soil for the production of cotton, though the attitude taken is different. The Congress interested in the growth of cotton from the point of view of the world's industrial requirements, urges the need of greater encouragement to the Indian producer, while the Association which seeks by experiment to find the best British land for cotton cultivation, has reached the conclusion that India is the most prolific cotton producing field in the Empire, and thus does not require the assistance of the Association. Sir Charles Macara was one of the English representatives at the International Congress, and he stated that they were more than ever convinced that there were the brightest prospects for the cotton growth in India, but it was necessary that more should be done to encourage it. With this object in view the Committee decided to send Mr. Schmidt, the Secretary of the Federation, to India in the coming autumn in order to make a complete report of the areas already under cultivation and to suggest means by which the out-put could be increased, so that the Association would be in a position to present their case to the Government. The following resolution was passed: "India being the only country in which an immediate and large expansion of cotton cultivation can be expected, this Congress, while expressing appreciation of the efforts already made, records its belief that adequate progress is impossible unless the Indian Government allots annually more money to agriculture." Lord Crewe is to be approached this month with the object of enlisting his help. There has been a steady increase in the growth of cotton in India, and no small credit is due to the exertions of the Government, but, since it has been proved so conclusively that the prospects are favourable to a decided advance, it is not unlikely that more encouragement will be given by the authorities.

True the Cotton Congress cannot be supposed to be actuated by any great desire to benefit India, but it is nevertheless true that any such improvement would very materially assist India, and help her to take her place among the industrial nations of the world. From the Imperial standpoint a great development in this country of cotton cultivation is a desideratum. It is satisfactory to find that the British Cotton-Growing Association is able to present a report much more favourable than previous ones and to note the signs of advance made in the past year. England has been, to a large extent, dependent on foreign countries for its cotton supply, and scarcity, due to various reasons has several times almost spelt ruin for Lancashire. This was the more galling as there were large areas of British land on which cotton might be cultivated. The Association was formed with the object of carrying on a series of experiments in different parts of the Empire so that, when the most favourable spots were discovered, a serious effort might be made to develope cultivation. This has been done, and the Association has reached certain definite conclusions on which it proposes to act in the near future. India was soon acknowledged the premier field but extensive operations have been carried out in Rhodesia, Northern Nigeria, East Africa, Uganda, West Africa, Sudan and other countries, which have met with varying success. The Association has proved conclusively that it is possible for the British possessions to produce sufficient cotton to supply both the quality and quantity required by the Lancashire cotton mills. But, at the present time, there is need for increased funds, by which advances can be made to cotton-growers and an improved transport. The initial work of the Association, experimenting as to the possibility of cotton cultivation in the British possessions, has been almost accomplished, and the funds raised for this purpose expended. If the work of the past years is to be taken advantage of, it will be necessary to raise a large capital. Especially in countries like Uganda and the Sudan, it was imperative that attention should be paid to the increase of transport facilities. "There were now neither enough ships, locomotives, nor railway waggons to carry on the trade of the world, and cotton was being held up in Uganda for months and months, simply because there were neither steamers nor rolling stock to bring it away. Provided these facilities were given there was no reason why the progress should not continue satisfactorily." The need is felt all over the world.

The Association has reason to be gratified with its experiments in the Sudan in one part of which, the Gezira plain, they have "the finest cotton position in the world." Here as in other places, they have received valuable help from the Government which has undertaken to guarantee the interest on a loan of three million pounds. Lord Kitchener is taking great interest in the matter, and there seems every reason to believe that there will be substantial increases in the output, provided the Government enlist expert advice and proper commercial assistance. There is also a great future before Northern Nigeria though the results of last year were not so gratifying as was hoped owing to unfavourable climatic conditions; the West Indies is producing cotton in great quantities but the diminished demand for lace for which this cotton is peculiarly suitable, is raising a difficulty. It is interesting to note, as Mr. Hutton pointed out, how a trade can be affected by a change in the fashion, *i.e.* the wearing of the narrow skirts. "The best thing the members of the Association could do was to persuade their lady friends to change their fashions and allow a bit more room for other garments under the outer covering." There is now a prospect of the 100,000 bales from the fields when the experiments are being carried on, a prospect that the Committee deem eminently satisfactory. Two years ago 60,000 bales were grown; last year, 75,000, and this in spite of many difficulties. The conclusion of the Committee is that there must be concentration on the countries with big possibilities, the Sudan, Nigeria, and Uganda. With the cotton produced on these fields and the increased activity on the Indian soil, there seems every probability of an early development that would go far toward meeting the cotton industrial requirements in the British Empire.

BHAVNAGAR'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE State of Bhavnagar came within the wide area, which was afflicted by the Bombay fodder famine of last year, and the administration report describes at some length the excellent measures, which were devised by the Durbar to meet the emergency. Bhavnagar appears to have set a notable example in the promptness and thoroughness of its arrangements. Warned by the experiences of the disastrous famine of 1899-1900, when at one period over 37,000 people in the State were employed on special relief works, the State officers had already prepared an extensive programme of such works, which would have given employment to over 80,000 people for six months. But fortunately very little provision of this character was necessary. The high wages, which had ruled among the labouring classes for several years had to a certain degree prepared them for a time of stress, while the lessons of thrift, which had been taught by a previous visitation, had not been entirely lost on them. Thus on the big irrigation tank at Ramshari and on two road works, which were put in hand, the highest number of workers was little more than three thousand, and that figure was reached in one month only. In fact there proved to be little distress among human beings, and the main task was to meet the shortage of fodder. In this work most commendable assistance was done by the Mahajans, who formed famine committees, and of the 156 lakhs of pounds of grass, which were imported to the State, 69 lakhs were purchased by these committees. Cattle camps were also established by them. At the same time remissions of revenue, amounting to six lakhs, were made and suspensions, amounting to fourteen lakhs, while *tagavi* was liberally distributed.

On the whole, Bhavnagar got through the period of scarcity very well; but the Maharajah has nevertheless decided that additional precautions must be taken to guard against the possible misfortunes of the future. The Durbar has agreed in each good year to lay by a sufficient reserve of grass in each mahal of the State, while His Highness has celebrated the birth of his heir by establishing a permanent Famine Relief Fund, to which twenty lakhs will be contributed each year. It is essentially a cultivators' fund, and is to be utilized entirely for the benefit of the agriculturists of the State. The interest that will accrue to this fund will be Rs. 80,000 each year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 20,000 will be devoted every year to the provision of new wells, and the deepening and repairing of old ones, and for these no charge whatever is to be made to the cultivators. The remaining sum, *viz.*, Rs. 60,000, is to be allowed to accumulate till the advent of scarcity or famine. Assuming that on an average there is one lean year in a cycle of ten the accumulations will thus amount to Rs. 6,00,000, and are to be utilized in making free grants of money to the *khedats* of the State, the grants to be in proportion to the amount of the assessment payable. Unfortunately, the effects of the lean season on trade were much more severely felt; the exports of the State fell by nearly 65 per cent., being worth less than one lakh compared with a total which was little short of two and a half lakhs for the previous year. The bulk of this decrease was in cotton, grain, and sweet oil. Imports, on the other hand rose, reaching a value of nearly two lakhs compared with a lakh and a half in 1911 Bhavnagar, however, is making progress industrially. One or two new factories have been established, and its cotton industry shows signs of expansion; so that there is no reason to imagine that this trade depression is anything more than a transitory symptom

BOMBAY'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

THE report on the sea-borne trade and Customs administration of the Bombay Presidency, published yesterday, shows that the aggregate value of the total trade of the presidency, excluding Sind, was Rs. 220·40 crores. This figure, which is the highest on record, represents an advance of Rs. 14·56 crores on the previous year. A large part of this advance is accounted for by an abnormal expansion, consequent largely on currency requirements, in the movements of treasure on Government account, Government transactions having advanced from Rs. 1·32 crores to Rs. 11·46 crores. In private trade the increase was one of Rs. 4·43 crores, towards which the foreign trade contributed an advance of Rs. 3·84. In the coasting trade there was a recovery from the declined notice last year, the increase in this branch being Rs. 59 lakhs. As regards foreign trade we are told that, except for a slight check, in the opening months of the year when labour troubles in England affected shipments to India, the expansion which, practically without a break, was a feature of the import branch of the foreign trade since 1909-10, was steadily maintained throughout the year. Unlike, however, the increase in 1911-1912, which was largely the result of the increased importations of raw cotton, the expansion in the year under review is distributed among all the more important commodities. It is most marked in imports of cotton manufactures, which in 1911-12 had been affected by the labour difficulties prevailing in the first quarter of 1912; of sugar, which were stimulated by the lower ranges of prices and the consequent disappearance of the special influences at work in the previous year; of railway plant, coal, and raw silk. The activity in the import trade stands out in marked contrast with the contraction in the export trade. Exports of foreign merchandise have not maintained the tendency observed in the two preceding years, and have receded by Rs. 23 lakhs, while the contraction in the exports of Indian produce is the most serious recorded since 1908-09, and brings the value of the trade to below the level of the trade of 1910-11. The compiler of the report considers this contraction largely the consequence of the failure of the crops which supply the Presidency with its main staples of export.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS.

WE are glad to see that the systematic treatment and closing of wells is having a most beneficial effect in the northern divisions of the city of Madras, which during recent years have suffered much through malaria. This action has now been in progress for four months, and already a remarkable decrease in the number of fever cases is disclosed by the health officers' reports, a state of things which we commend to the notice of those gentlemen who still obstruct the anti-malaria campaign in Bombay. A feature of the measures which have been taken in Madras is the stocking of tanks with larvicidal fish. It was discovered that many of the tanks were already the home of two varieties of these fish, but they had not been able to accomplish their beneficent work, on account of the surface of the tanks being covered with weed. When this was removed and the tank edges had been cleaned, the larvæ rapidly disappeared, and wherever these measures have been persisted in subsequent investigation, it is reported, shows that they have not reappeared. Tanks not suitable for this treatment have been ordered to be filled in and others have been treated with petroleum. The wells have been treated in a similar manner. Where possible they have been closed, but the very deficient water supply of the neighbourhood has rendered this measure impossible in very many places. Where a well has not been closed it has been cleaned and covered, and filled with mosquito-proof doors, which are closed when the well is not in use. A distinctly novel feature of the campaign has been the attachment of a number of women nurses to the Malaria Staff. These have visited the homes of the people, where cases are known to be, and while doing a certain amount of nursing they have really acted more as health inspectors. They have shown the people how to nurse the sick, how to keep their houses clean and observe elementary rules of sanitation. It is reported that they soon overcame the peoples' prejudices, and having once gained their confidence succeeded in doing a great deal of good.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delta" with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE SCOTTISH NAVAL STATION.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 13.

The decision of the Admiralty to create a new appointment, that of Senior Officer on the coast of Scotland, marks the progress which has taken place in the development of our new strategic frontier, and it is believed that, as time goes on and the Scottish Naval Station becomes more and more important, as the works in progress approach completion, the office, now held by Vice-Admiral R. S. Lowry, will be placed on the same footing as the other commands at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and the Nore, and the holder be designated Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Station. Ever since the Rosyth scheme was first mooted eleven years ago the importance of the Scottish coast has been steadily growing. The new dockyard and naval establishment in the Firth of Forth is, of course, the scene of the greatest activity, and there is no time for slacking if the work is to be completed to contract date, January 1916. The total cost is estimated at £4,620,000, of which two and a half millions will remain to be spent after the end of the present financial year. Another important naval centre on this coast is rapidly coming into existence in Cromarty Firth The entrance is being strongly fortified and a floating dock is being built for Invergordon of sufficient size to accommodate the heaviest warships. Cromarty is becoming to the North sea what Portland is to the Channel, a strategic point where the main fleets will be beyond the reach of surprise destroyer attack and, at the same time, well placed for operations against a hostile fleet in Northern Waters. A base for submarines has been established at Dundee, where a flotilla of twelve is stationed, whilst over £20,000 is being spent on Scarpa Flor in the Orkneys to improve it as a base for torpedo craft.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

A good deal of misconception, a good deal of it probbably wilful, has arisen on the subject of putting armament on board merchant vessels for self-protection, a device which has been forced upon us partly by the action of other nations, and partly owing to the reduction in our naval strength on the distant trade routes, consequent on the necessity for collecting our strength on the new strategic line. There has been a tendency to mix up two separate and distinct classes of armed merchant vessels, and thereby to arrive at conclusions and opinions, which were far from being correct. The first class is that of merchant cruisers which, subsidised in one form or another in time of peace, would in time of war be commissioned under the white ensign, and would then, in status and control, become to all intents and purposes men-of-war. To this class belong the "Lusitania," "Mauretania" and others. The second class remain merchant vessels in time of war without any change of status. They are equipped by their owners, with the consent and assistance of the Admiralty, with a defensive armament in order to exercise their right of repelling attack. Before lending the guns the Admiralty satisfies itself that the handling and firing of them will be carried out by men who have been instructed and drilled—and there the responsibility of the Admiralty ceases. There are still points of detail to be worked out, such as depots for the supply of ammunition, which, would not be carried in the ordinary course of events, but could be picked up at convenient points on the various trade routes should necessity arise. An increasing number of lines are now availing themselves of the offer of Admiralty assistance in the matter, and there is every reason to believe that what is admittedly an experiment is developing gradually but effectively in a satisfactory manner.

TERRITORIAL REVIEW.

The Royal Review of the London Division of the Territorial Force, which was to have taken place at Wimbledon, is now arranged to be held in Hyde Park on the same date, July 5th. It is announced, that it will not be possible, owing to the Park Regulations, for any mounted troops to be present, but the King will have an opportunity of seeing the London Mounted Brigade at Army Manœuvres, and it is hoped that His Majesty will be able to see the artillery and auxiliary troops at some later date. Various reasons have been assigned for the change of programme, but it may be remarked that the Park Regulations, which, of course like the laws of the Medes and Persians cannot be broken, have provided a very convenient solution of the horse difficulty to which I referred in a recent letter.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES AND HYDROPLANES.

The detail of ships to take part in the forthcoming Naval Manœuvres is an imposing one, no less than 335 in all including 18 Dreadnought battleships, and battle cruisers, 23 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 39 large and 22 light cruisers, 13 mining craft, 137 destroyers, 20 torpedo boats, 42 submarines, 21 depot or repair ships, and the "Hermes" as parent ship to *three* hydroplanes. It would have been difficult to have published a more caustic comment on the backwardness of our air-service arrangements than is contained in the few lines in which the above detail has been given by the Admiralty. It is obvious that the use of hydroplanes at all is regarded as experimental, and that the experiment is to be carried out with due regard to economy. The experiment is being tried on such a small scale that it may fairly be doubted if the results obtained will be sufficient to form a basis for calculating the value of the new craft in war. Ten times the number would be none too many to obtain reliable data from which to deduce the uses and limitations of the latest fleet adjunct. It is true that the hydroplane is still in a less developed stage than the aeroplane, and that it is quite possible, in fact it is necessary that, in the near future, the type will alter considerably, and have the effect of consigning the present machines to the scrap-heap, still that is no reason for each excessive caution as is displayed in experimenting with three hydroplanes in manœuvres in which over 300 ships are engaged; on the contrary it is an argument in favour of the increased experience which would come with increased numbers, and the greater chance of defects and shortcomings being noticed, and remedies discovered. There is no doubt that in trial we shall in the matter of hydroplanes not only make up what we lost at the start, but also go further and faster than other nations just as we have done in the case of submarines. But we can gamble once too often on time. Hitherto we have been lucky enough not to lose anything by a policy of waiting, and going slow, but it is notable of those thing in which the happenings of the past can be taken as a guide for the future. For nothing is perhaps, in the general speeding up of modern life, more noticeable, than in the sudden, and almost unexpected, manner in which wars break out. There is no long period of preparation, attack coincides with, if it does not precede, the declaration of war. The initiative and initial successes are essential factors in determining the issue; and no one can afford to give away a point in the game as the days of polite invitation to the gentleman of the Guard to fire first are gone: so are the days of leisurely experiment, and waiting for others to develop machines of war, trusting to obtaining the finished article in time for our needs.

AEROPLANES AND ENGINES.

Action has at last been taken, as promised by Colonel Seely, to encourage the home industry in engines suitable for aeroplanes, and to endeavour to obtain satisfactory British-made engines for our naval and military machines. A competition is announced for February next year, entries to close on the 1st August next. A prize of £50 0 will be awarded to the maker which, in the opinion of the judges, best fulfils five obligatory and thirteen desirable requirements. Ten prizes of £100 each will be given to the entrants of competing engines which do not win the prize, but prove in trial to be satisfactory for aeroplane work. Orders to the extent of £40,000 are promised, and these will not necessarily be all placed with the winner, but may be distributed amongst the firms entering and producing thoroughly sactisfactory engines. The competition will be held at the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough. The obligatory requirements are British manufacture throughout, horse power 90 to 200, with more than four cylinders, and weighing not more than 11 lbs. per horse power. Amongst the desirable attributes specified are light weight, economy of fuel consumption, absence of vibration, smooth running, slow-running, silence, adaptability for starting otherwise than by propeller swinging, freedom from risk of fire, absence of smoke or ejections of oil or petrol, retative in vulnerability to small arm projectiles, excellence of workmanship, and moderate price. The tests will include two runs of six hours each at full power or throttled down, and short special runs in inclined positions up to 15 degrees. It is to be hoped that there will be good entries and that the result will be to place us in an independent position as regards the manufactures of aircraft. The terms are not wanting in liberality, though the obvious criticism is that it would have been better had the offer been made at a much earlier stage in the development of aeronautics. However, better late than never, though steady encouragement from the first would have been more efficacious in building up a British industry, than spasmodic action in the form of competitions. Healthy trade competition, stimulated by Government orders, would have attained the end more surely and more satisfactorily, than a sudden forcing-house policy. However, the initial mistake having been made Government is doing its best to repair the error of the past by a substantial prize, and inaugurate what it is to be hoped will be the policy of the future by the promise of a distribution of orders to a considerable amount. It is up now to the manufacturers to show the brains of their designers and the skill of their craftsmen, and to prove the truth of their assertion that, granted a market, they could produce an article superior to anything obtainable at present. The cost will probably be greater than that of foreign-made engines, but that is inevitable having regard to the condition of the labour market, the comparitively high rates of wages, and the taxation direct and indirect which now falls on manufacturers.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Accidents Investigation Committee of the Royal Aero-Club have now issued their report on the accidents to the Cody Biplane at Farnborough, which resulted in Lieutenant Rogers Harrison loosing his life. The machine was the identical one which won the Military Aeroplane Competition and the £5000 prize last August. From the evidence it appeared that the aeroplane simply broke up in the air, not from structural weakness of faulty design but from want of proper care in repairs and renewals. When it passed into the possession of the War Office it had already had a strenuous life winding up with the trial during the competition, and the committee were evidently of opinion that since then it had not received the thorough inspection and overhaul that was essential to the maintenance of its efficiency. They point out the perishable nature of the fabric, and the deteriorating effect of the British climate especially in the spring when drier conditions succeed the long continued damp of late autumn and winter. Inspection to be of any practical use must be thorough involving the opening up at regular intervals of the whole structure, and this means putting the machine out of action for a time. To ensure this being done, without handicapping the work of the Flying Corps, a large reserve of machines is required, as well as a strong and efficient staff of mechanics, and it is to be feared that in both these requisites the establishment of the Royal Flying Corps is deficient. Despite recent additions the number of aeroplanes is very far from the ideal which is two machines for each airman, "one to wash and one to wear." Cent per cent may sound a high proportion for the reserve, but it is none the less essential if the airmen are to be always ready for service, and their training is not to suffer by curtailing their opportunities for flights. It is obvious from reading the report that the Committee are of opinion that the military aeroplanes have been overworked and insufficiently overhauled. The shortage of machines and the keenness of the corps to do their best with the material at their disposal has had the natural result, chances have been taken which would not have been the case had the full equipment of aeroplane with a suitable reserve been available.

(*Continued on page* 8.)

RAGEDIES OF THE AIR.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED.

AEROPLANE THAT STRUCK TWELVE PERSONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIEGE, June 30.

The aviator Parisot was flying across a road here when a wing of his machine struck a young man, killing him instantly. The machine fell, injuring the aviator, who expired almost immediately. Ten persons were slightly injured.

The aviator Wight was flying at Brighton when his aeroplane fell owing to trouble with the engine. Wight sustained injuries from which he died shortly after.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

MORE INSTRUCTORS FOR THE GENDARMERY.

TEHERAN, June 29.

The Cabinet has approved Colonel Hjalmarsen's proposal to appoint sixteen more Swedish instructors.

Two Swedish officers and 150 gendarmes leave for Kerman at the end of July.

Two men believed to be connected with the attack on Consul Smart, in 1911, but not the principal culprits, were brought to Shiraz recently. One has, however, since escaped.

ROYAL AUDIENCE.

INDIAN CHIEF AND TIBETAN DEPUTIES.

LONDON, June 30.

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace, to-day, the Raja of Narsingpur and his brother.

Their Majesties also received a deputation of six Tibetans, who came to deliver presents and letters from the Dalai Lama.

CAVALRY REMOUNTS.

DOCKED HORSES NOT TO BE PURCHASED.

LONDON, June 30.

The War Office has given notice that three years hence no docked remounts will be purchased. Meanwhile as few docked horses as possible will be purchased.

A SUFFRAGE ROW.

SYLVIA PANKHURST HEADS FIGHT WITH POLICE.

LONDON, June 29.

Following on a demonstration in Trafalgar Square to-day, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, at the head of a body of male sympathisers, mostly dockers, and a crowd of two thousand people, marched down Whitehall, and attempted to break the cordon of police blocking Downing-street.

A general melee ensued. The police eventually drove the crowd back towards the Square. Five men were arrested.

NEW ZEALAND'S SOLDIERS.

SIR IAN HAMILTON TO REPORT ON THEIR TRAINING.

WELLINGTON, June 30.

Sir Ian Hamilton will visit New Zealand in 1914 to report on the results of the present system of training there.

EX-COLONIAL SECRETARY SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who became seriously indisposed at the Foreign Office Dinner on the 26th inst., has just undergone a serious operation.

CRYSTAL PALACE PURCHASE FUND.

LONDON, June 30.

The *Times* to-day gives prominence to a fund, which it is opening in response to the appeal of the Lord Mayor to secure the £90,000, which is still required for the purchase of the Crystal Palace. The *Times* starts the fund with £1,000.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 29.

The P. and O. s.s. "Delta" left for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, at 10 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 30.

The death is announced of Sir Samuel Gillott, at Sheffield.

The Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, Kt., was the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Gillott, Bates and Moir, barristers and solicitors. He had been Chief Secretary of State of Victoria, and M. P. for Melbourne East in the Victorian Parliament, also Lord Mayor of Melbourne (1901-4). The deceased was 75 years of age at the time of his death.]

GERMAN REVENUES.

PROPERTY TAXATION BILL THREATENED.

FEDERAL PRINCES WILL GAIN EXEMPTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 30.

It appears that the Centre Party voted in favour of the taxation of the Federal Princes owing to a mistake, and the defeat of the proposal on the third reading is therefore certain. In this event the Socialists as well as the Conservatives, Poles and other malcontents, will vote against the Property Taxation Bill, involving a danger of its rejection.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TO GO TO CANADA FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

LONDON, June 29.

It is officially stated that the Duke of Connaught has accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada for another year. His Royal Highness will probably return to Canada in the autumn, when it is hoped that the Duchess will be well enough to accompany him.

RACING IN FRANCE.

RESULT OF THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, June 29.

The result of the Grand Prix has been :—

Bruleur	1
Opott	2
Ecouen	3

Won by one and a half lengths ; two lengths between second and third.

Twenty started.

The *Sportsman* gives the following betting:—355 to 100 against the winner, 18 to 1 and 19 to 4 against the second and third respectively.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 29.

Owing to the desperate resistance of the Moors and the heavy Spanish casualties, the Spanish general has suspended offensive operations till the arrival of reinforcements.

RANGOON WHARF STRIKE.

LABOURERS DEMAND FOR HIGHER OVERTIME WAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 30.

A strike of wharf coolies occurred in Rangoon to-day, and for a time it appeared that the whole shipping would be affected. The only coolies who did not join the strikers were the ones in the employ of Messrs. Rushall Cassim Brothers and those under the B. I. N. Co.'s maistrees.

There was no rowdyism of any sort. The crews of B. I. Company's cargo boats had to be enlisted on the arrival of the Calcutta mail steamer "Ellora," to do the unloading.

Within a few hours some of the strikers returned. Their complaint is mainly that when they work a little over half a day they are not paid the whole day's wages, and they object to being paid for a fraction of a day. The contractors and maistrees promised them higher wages but the strikers refused to accept them. Later on an agreement was asked for on better terms. Two firms agreed to the men's demands, and subsequently the men returned to work.

The Madras mail steamer "Egra" had not been attended to this afternoon. In the afternoon B I. coolies had not returned, but others where taking their places and the company was doing the best they could to prevent a congestion of freight, and it is hoped things will be in order in a short time.

DOMICILED COMMUNITIES.

IMPERIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 30.

The Secretary of State has, at the instance of the Government of India, sanctioned the institution of an annual Imperial scholarship of Rs. 200, tenable in the United Kingdom, or with special sanction in foreign countries, for three, four or five years by a domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girl or woman. A resolution detailing the scheme will issue shortly.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA PARSEE GIRLS SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 30.

Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and two A.-D.-Cs. visited the Sardar Dastur Moshirvan Parsee Girls' High School today and was shown round all the classes by Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest, and Mrs. Dastur. Many of the younger children recited poems before her Excellency, while the older girls sang songs.

Her Excellency seemed greatly pleased with what she saw.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER arrived at Simla on Monday afternoon and has taken over charge of the Finance Department.

WITH reference to announcement in Bombay about Mr. Cadell, the "Sind Gazette" understands that it is likely that Mr. Lucas may have to proceed on short leave on medical certificate before very long, but it is premature to conjecture who will be his "locum tenens."

SUBURBAN POONA.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

A MATTER OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 30.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon this afternoon received at the Council Hall an address of welcome from the members of the Poona Suburban Municipality. The casket containing the address had a representation in silver of the Bund with Fitzgerald Bridge at one end.

The address, after tendering a cordial welcome to Lord and Lady Willingdon and describing the extent and situation of the Suburban Municipality, continued as follows :—

"Situated within our limits are two Government colleges, a large State hospital, a silk spinning and weaving mill, the Government offices of various Heads of Deparrments, and an imposing Government Secretariat in course of construction has almost been completed.

"Thus our Municipal district is the residential area of a large and influential civil population, both European and Indian, and contatins some important institutions and we endeavour to the best of our ability with the resources at our disposal to minister to the Municipal needs of an enlightened public.

"Our energies at present are mainly directed to the lighting of roads and conservancy, and we subscribe liberally, according to our means, towards the maintenance of several public institutions to which residents of our Municipal district resort. In respect of education we maintain two primary schools for boys and girls, chiefly of the backward classes among our citizens.

In the matter of medical aid, and apart from the contributions which we make to such institutions as the Sassoon and Plague Hospitals, we established in 1911, as an experiment, an outdoor dispensary of our own, to meet the requirements mainly of the poor in and around Yerowda and to provide free medical attendance. As the dispensary has proved a complete success and met a real want, we have practically decided, with Government assistance, to place the institution on a permanent basis and to locate it in a modest but up-to-date building.

"The conditions of our Municipality are such that your Excellency will no doubt be gratified to learn that our wants are few and our requirements on a modest scale. We labour under difficulties in respect of the removal of the sewage by methods which, though practically efficient, are nowadays antiquated, and the disposal, owing to local conditions, of the dry manure into which it is converted. We nevertheless look forward to the day when we shall be able, finances permitting, to embark on more modern hygienic methods and link up this work with the water-borne system of drainage now under construction by the Poona City Municipality. But our income is small and without financial aid from your Excellency's Government, it will not be possible at any time for us to bring our sanitary arrangements into line with those now being completed in Poona City.

"Another pressing need is improved facilities of locomotion between Poona and Kirkee. A small flag station at the Railway level-crossing on the Ganeshkhind road, together with an overbridge, the latter a most important item, will, we venture to think, prove of great convenience and a blessing to the inhabitants of Poona and the suburban area.

"Whether the construction of an overbridge at the Bhamborda level-crossing is the concern of the Railway Company or of Government, or of both there can be no two opinions that it is a most urgent requirement, and that for lack of a bridge much inconvenience is experienced by the poor as well as by the more favoured classes of the community, owing to the exasperating delays that are caused while the gates are closed to allow the passage of trains."

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

In reply to the Suburban Municipality's address his Excellency Lord Willingdon spoke as follows :—

"Mr. President and members of the Poona Suburban Municipality,—I deeply appreciate the kind sentiments contained in the first and last sentences of your address which convey to Lady Willingdon and myself wishes for our health and happiness, while it is our pleasant duty to live and work amongst you. I thank you most heartily both on her behalf and my own for your friendly expressions, and trust that the better we become acquainted with each other the better we shall be able to feel mutual esteem for and mutual confidence in each other and be of mutual service one to another in helping forward the prosperity and progress of this part of the Bombay Presidency.

"I notice in your address that the district under your administrative control is one largely used as a holiday and health resort during the monsoon months for prominent citizens in Bombay and Native Chiefs in the Presidency. This fact is a matter of particular interest to me, for I have for many years been closely engaged in assisting the development of a suburban area of one of our largest sea-side health resorts in England. I therfore venture to hope that such knowledge as I have gained by practical experience in such matters may be of some value when Government has under consideration any schemes for the improvement of your district which you will lay before it from time to time. I need hardly assure you that it is a real gratification to me as head of the Government to hear from you that "while your income is small your wants are few," and, while I notice from your remarks that in all probability in the near future your wants may increase, I trust that your income may increase in proportionate ratio and that you may long remain in these most desirable financial conditions. Fortunately, I think, you are to be congratulated in making good use of your resources, by sound expenditure in such important matters as education and medical relief and by your general attention to the comfort and well-being of your residents. You tell me that two matters of real urgency and importance in your district are the questions of securing a more up-to-date system of sanitation and the construction of an overbridge and flag station to provide for people a better means of access to and locomotion between Poona City and the suburban areas. It will be clear to you that it would be a mistake for me without more intimate knowledge to attempt to express an opinion on the views you have laid before me, but I am delighted that you have given me an opportunity to-day of hearing from you your special requirements, and I hope to be able after personal investigation of localities, and by the perusal of facts and figures which you may lay before me, to assure you of the practical sympathetic consideration by the Government of your projects.

GREAT UNDERTAKINGS.

"I am delighted to hear from you that I have arrived amongst you at an auspicious time and that this city as well as the presidency as a whole is on the path of material progress. Already I have had considerable opportunity of getting a fair knowledge of many great undertakings which are in fair way to completion, whose purpose is to benefit agriculture, to improve education, to give good water-supply and drainage, and to increase facilities for commerce and industry in various places of the presidency. Much is being done, which, I fully realise, remains to be done, but I am very hopeful that, given good seasons and a period of peace and quiet through the Empire, we shall take a good stride forward in general progress during my term of office amongst you.

"Let me thank you once more for your cordial wishes to Lady Willingdon and myself, and let me echo with all sincerity the hope you express that divine Providence may give us good health and strength to do our duty and to exercise right just and sympathetic judgment in carrying out our many responsible duties."

At the conclusion their Excelliencies were photographed with these present.

"PATRIKA" CONTEMPT CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE RESPONDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

At the High Court to-day a special bench, comprising the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stephens and Mr. Justice Mookerjee delivered judgment in what is known as *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contempt case. This was a rule issued on the application of the Advocate-General on behalf of the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, calling on Mr. Motilal Ghose, as editor and manager, and Tarit Kanti Biswas, as printer, respectively, of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt for publishing a series of articles on the Barisal conspiracy case pending before the additional Magistrate of Barisal.

Their Lordships delivered three separate lengthy judgments, the reading of which occupied a little over two hours.

The application against Mr. Motilal Ghose had been withdrawn by the Advocate-General during the hearing of the rule and it was dismissed with costs.

As regards the application against the printer, two points were mainly considered by their Lordships, namely, (1) whether the High Court has power to take cognisance of a contempt proceeding in its original jurisdiction, arising out of a matter pending in the Criminal Court at Barisal, and (2) whether the publication of the articles constitutes contempt.

Their Lordships found both issues in favour of respondent, and dismissed the application with costs.

FINDING OF THE HIGH COURT.

In considering the merits of the articles complained of, it appeared to his Lordship that the Advocate-General had formed an exaggerated notion of their effect. The main topics in the whole series were :—A remonstrance against universal house searches, (2) protests against the harsh treatment of those arrested, (3) deprecation of methods attributed to the police, (4) requests that the case should not be tried before a special magistrate and (5) an appeal to the recognised fairness of the Government accompanied with advice. No suspicion of contempt of this Court was to be found in the 1st, 2nd and 5th of these topics even granting what appeared to the Advocate-General to be the inexcusable effrontery of presuming to offer advice to the higher authorities.

The fourth topic, namely the request that the accused should not be tried before a special magistrate and the assertion that a conviction by him would not command public confidence showed that the writer knew very little about what he was discussing, but this his Lordship believes sometimes happened even in journalism. He might as well have protested against the trial by court martial. If the case could not be tried and the accused could not be convicted by a special magistrate, their trial in the normal course could only come before a Sessions Judge sitting with assessors, and against such a tribunal not a word had been said. Nor could the writer have possibly meant that the enquiry should not be before a magistrate, as that was the only tribunal before which it could be held.

His Lordship then referred to the 3rd topic observing that though not the subject of legal censure, indiscriminate attacks on the police were themselves to be deprecated. When definite misdoing was not established, general abuse merely defeated its own end, for it was the tendency of men to become what they were depicted.

In the particular circumstances of the present case the only ground on which it could be suggested that there had been a contempt of the High Court and interference with the due administration by it of justice, would be showing that witnesses might have been deterred from giving evidence by reason of this attack on police methods or of anything contained in the articles.

THE Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Resident, arrived in Hyderabad from the hills on Monday evening, accompanied by the Misses Pinhey. He was met at Begumpet station platfrom by a number of the principal officials and drove to Bolarum Residency under the usual salute.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes ; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night ; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

TOLL OF THE [illegible] AND INJURED.

LINE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC FOR MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The latest reports of the railway disaster on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the E.I. Railway state that up to yesterday noon fourteen dead bodies had been recovered from the ill-fated train and thirteen injured were rescued. This is probably only a small portion of the casualties. The full number can only be ascertained when the flood subsides, and the submerged carriages are raised.

In connection with the railway tragedy on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the E. I Railway, Mr. Froom, Chief Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, who has returned from the scene, interviewed by a "Statesman" representative to-day, said that the work of recovering the bodies was being pushed forward as quickly as possible, but up to present they only knew that 13 dead bodies and 5 injured persons had been got out. By to-morrow they hoped to be able to get a crane at work on the submerged carriages. There was no train now and it must have been what was popularly known as a cloud-burst that caused the bridges to give way. The river rose 25 feet and subsided again in 24 hours. It would be, he said, months before traffic could be resumed on that branch.

The injured passengers were in the railway hospitals at Ondal and Asansol, and were being attended to by European officers and staff.

Describing the scene at the Salpo, Mr. Froom said, the carriages precipitated into the river were splintered like so much matchwood. The driver and one of the firemen of the light engine had a miraculous escape from death. When the engine pitched over the bridge these two men were thrown into the water, from which they were rescued by villagers with the aid of a tree. They were not seriously injured.

Another serious disaster on the Ondal-Sainthia branch was averted by the timely detection of a breach in the embankment of the Gapai Bridge, which caused the wreck of a light engine. The breach was filled up with ballast on Sunday.

The Darjeeling Mail arrived at Sealdah only 15 minutes late, so that the hill capital is not cut off, as was reported by wire from there yesterday.

COMPULSORY HEALTH. APPOINTMENTS.

DEBATE ON BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, Lord Carmichael presiding. Discussion took place on the Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officer's) Bill. On a motion to refer the Bill to a select committee, several members spoke, including Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. The trend of their remarks being that the Bill would be a hardship on poor municipalities, forcing them to employ health officers or sanitary inspectors where such officers were not needed; and that compulsory power to enforce these appointments given to the Government was a curtailment of the powers of a municipality and was thus an infringement of one of the elementary principles of self-government.

Nawab Shamsul Huda in reply said that there were plenty of safeguards in the Bill, and denied that the proposals were an infringement of principle of the local Government. Then the Government were spending large sums on sanitation, it was necessary that municipalities should have machinery fitted to carry them out and this was a measure to provide a portion of that machinery.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

UNSUSPECTED LIVE SHELL IN A FISHERMAN'S YARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 30.

Yesterday a fatal shell explosion took place in Upper Palaundaung in which three Indians were killed and one seriously injured.

For some time past an iron shell picked up by a fisherman on the rivers bank had been lying in his yard. While one of the deceased was splitting wood against it, it exploded, with the fatal results stated.

Pieces of the shell were taken to the Royal Garrison Artillery lines, where it was ascertained they were pieces of nine inch common iron shell, such as was eight years ago used in the rifled muzzle loading cannon at the Monkey Point battery. The whole shell weighed 280 lbs.

The report of the explosion was heard a great distance away.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAGRA (BENGAL), June 30.

The Traffic Superintendent, B. P. Railway, wiring from Magra Junction states:—Nos. 3 Up and 4 Down passenger trains collided at Rudrani, near the outer signal, on the 26th inst. No loss of life or serious injury and damage to any stock is reported.

LANDSLIPS AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

A steady downpour of rain at Darjeeling on Friday and Saturday, has caused many landslips there. The slopes loosened and disintegrated by the earlier rain have been unable to withstand a further deluge following so soon after the first. The result is that landslips are reported from many parts of the town and the surrounding country. These slips have been most serious on the railway line which is now completely [illegible] mail or [illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 29.

The Poona season seems to have set in real earnest now, last Tuesday it was ushered in by H. E. the Governor's levee at the Council Hall, which was announced to take place at 5 p.m., but, over an hour before this, carriages and motors were to be seen depositing ladies at the north-east porch of the building. On arrival the ladies had to pass through the entrance hall which was reserved for those lucky and senior enough to have private entree, and which was decorated with a handsome carpet and palm-leaves ; up the stairs into the gallery, which runs around the magnificent Council Chamber, seats were very closely packed and numbered, and each lady had a corresponding ticket with the number of her seat inscribed on it. There were a large number of ladies present, and some of the gowns worn were noticeably creations from Home. It was a striking scene of bright colours with the handsome scarlet uniform of the Bodyguard, who were standing round the room, and the bright and vivid colours of the Parsee ladies' dresses mingled with the light summer gowns of the European ladies. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived by motor, about 4-45, accompanied by Major Greig and her niece Miss Vaughan Nesbitt. She looked charming in a very handsome black satin gown with long black sleeves, trimmed with very lovely gold trimming; with this she had a high cream net collar, and on her head she wore one of the new shaped small gold turban toques surmounted by a smart aigrette on one side. Miss Vaughan Nesbitt was dressed in white with a large, black, straw, picture hat covered with white flowers. Among the ladies present I noticed one or two had put on coats and skirts; perhaps this was on account of the treacherous looking weather. It certainly began to rain a little, but luckily not enough to mar the brilliant scene. Others were in the most diaphanous costumes, and, in my opinion, they chose the better part as the heat was considerable.

Among the many pretty dresses, I noticed one worn by Mrs. Anderson. This was of emerald green satin covered almost to the end of the skirt with brown chiffon, this was set off by a large biscuit-coloured hat trimmed with a bow of gold ribbon finished at one side with green satin ornaments. With this she wore gold shoes and stockings. Mrs. Forbes Tullock looked very smart in a narrow striped black and white silk gown piped with emerald green satin; this was made with the fashionably-cut cream net collar finished off with a pleated frill; her hat was a small smart straw trimmed with emerald green satin ribbon and green shaded ostrich feathers on one side. Mrs. Case looked very well in all electric blue satin dress covered with black pin spots, and filled in at the neck with cream net, with this she wore a large blue hat lined with black satin and trimmed with strings of small rosebuds, finished off on the top of the Crown with two large pink roses. Mrs. Bain was in a dark blue muslin over white with a dark blue small hat to match, trimmed with varigated flowers.

His Excellency arrived in state accompanied by his staff and escorted by the Body Guard under the command of Captain Wilson at 4-50, after duly inspecting the Guard of honour drawn up outside the main entrance, which was composed of a company of the Loyal North Lancs under Captain Trefusis, he passed on into the Council Chamber preceded by his staff and took up his position in the centre of the hall on a gold carpet. His Excellency was in the civil service political uniform, and was wearing the order of the Indian Empire. After Major Greig had asked His Excellency's permission, he presented all the gentlemen privileged to the private entree. These were headed by his lordship the Bishop of Bombay; with all of these His Excellency shook hands. After these the gentlemen given public entree passed the Governor in one long stream for about three quarters of an hour, and for each His Excellency had a gracious bow. Towards the end many ladies, both European and Parsee, could be seen quietly leaving in order to be ready to welcome Lady Willingdon after the levee at the Ladies Club. His Excellency after the levee presented several decorations ; among those honoured one noticed General Gorringe, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, and Colonel Dunlop.

On Tuesday hounds met at Bhosari, only about 30 people turned up to the meet; there is always a much smaller field on this day of the week as most of the regimental officers, who comprise over half our hunting men, are unable to get away, in the the early morning except on Thurdays and Sundays. I often think the army is not sufficiently grateful to the benefactor who originally ordained that Thursday should be a holiday for the troops, he deserved a monument to his memory for his consideration. Amongst those present were Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Atkinson, General Gorringe, Cols. Gamble and Dunlop, Majors Greig and Barton, Captains Lloyd, Gibbons, Venn Ellis, Vaughan and Lawrence, and Messrs. Watson, Frost, Knowles, Lawrence and Gould. A customer was soon afoot in the nullah north of the road, hounds had some difficulty at first as the scent seemed poor; but, after going about 1½ miles, they settled down to the line and eventually ran into their jack near Chickli village after 45 minutes of the best. Mrs. Atkinson was presented with the brush and Captain Lloyd with the mask ; the run was one of the best this season.

On Thursday some fifteen enthusiasts met in the pouring rain at the 7th milestone on the Bombay road. The master did not intend to hunt as it had been raining continuously for two days, but in order not to disappoint those who had braved the elements, ho had hounds untanned and drawing a rocky ridge about a mile to N. E. of the meet, soon had hounds on the line of a jack which took them due North for a mile before they checked on the old Bombay road. With a well judged cast, the master soon had them on the line again, and the jack heading for Chinchwad was run into in a patch of rocks after run of about three miles.

AUSTRA[illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, June 17.

A comparison with the original personnel of the new Senate and House of Representatives shows how fleeting is the tenure of seats in the central legislature. Very few indeed of the gentlemen returned on the occasion of the first polls in April, 1901—only a little more than a dozen years ago—still retain their positions in either Chamber. The only member of the original Federal Cabinet who still has a seat in the Parliament is Sir John Forrest, who, when the Barton Government was constituted, held the office of Minister of Defence. Sir Edmund Barton, who was Prime Minister, is now a judge of the High Court, Sir George Turner and Sir Philip Fysh retired from politics some years ago. Mr. Deakin did not contest a seat at the last election, and Sir William Lyne was beaten in the Hume division. The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, His Honour Mr. Justice O'Connor, and the Hon. J. G. Drake, are dead.

THE SENATE.

The original members of the Senate for New South Wales were Senators Millen, Pulsford, Neild, O'Connor Gould, and Walker. Two of these gentlemen are dead, two (Sir A. J. Gould and Senator Millen,) still hold their seats. Mr. Pulsford was beaten three years ago, and Mr. Walker did not stand at the last election. Victoria has suffered even more from the changes of time. The first six members for that State were Senators Fraser, Barrett, Sargood, Best, Zeal, and Styles. Not one of these remains—Mr. Simon Fraser retired at the end of last Parliament, and Sir Robert Best, who was defeated three years ago, is now in the House of representatives. All the rest are dead. South Australia's original six were Senators Baker, Charleston, Downer, McGregor, Playford, and Symon. Mr. McGregor alone holds his seat today. Sir Richard Baker is dead; Sir John Downer retired some years ago ; and Messrs. Playford and Charleston and Sir Jesiah Symon were defeated at the polls. Queensland had as its earliest members Senators Ferguson, Dawson, Glassey, Higgs, Stewart, and Drake. Of these two are dead, Mr. Higgs sits in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Stewart alone keeps his seat. Tasmania sent to the first Parliament Senators Cameron, Dobson, Keating, Macfarlane, Clemons, and O'Keefe. Two of these gentlemen were defeated three years ago, Colonel Cameron has come to grief this year, but Senators Keating, Clemons, and O'Keefe are still to the fore. In Western Australia the first members were Senators de Largie, Smith, Pearce, Matheson, Harney, and Ewing. Mr. Staniforth Smith is now a public official in Papua, Senator Pearce is Minister of Defence, and Senator de Large is also still a member. Of the 36 Senators who sat in the first Parliament nine remain, or exactly a quarter of the original personnel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the first seven members of the House of Representatives for South Australia were elected the whole State voted as one constituency, and the gentlemen chosen in the order in which they stood on the poll were :—The Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Sir Langdon Bonython, Mr. Glynn, Sir Frederick Holder, Messrs. Batchelor, Solomon, and Pyonton, Mr. Kingston, Sir F. Holder, Mr. Batchlor, and Mr. Solomon are dead. At the close of the second Parliament Sir Longdon Bonython retired. Messrs Glynn and Pyonton still sit for the divisions by which they were first elected after the State was cut up into seven constituencies. New South Wales still has eight of the 26 members whom it sent to the first House of Representatives. Sir Edmund Barton is a High Court judge, Sir George Reid is High Commissioner in England, Sir William Lyne has just been defeated, Sir William McMillan retired some years ago, several are dead, and more than one has gone back to State politics. Victoria has been doubly unfortunate. Not only has it but two of its original 23 members, but it has lost one seat to Queensland and one to New South Wales, and now only sends 21 representatives into the Federal Parliament. The two members who remain are Mr. J. C. Manifold and Mr. F. G. Tudor (the Minister of Trade and Customs). Mr. Deakin has just retired. Sir Malcolm McEacharn, Messrs. Allan McLean, and T. Skene are dead; Mr. Isaacs is on the High Court bench, and others have either been defeated or have retired. Queensland has now ten members instead of nine, and four of the original Representatives are still in their seats:—They are Messrs. Bamford, Fisher (Prime Minister), Mr. McDonald, and Page. Three of the first nine members are dead, namely, Messrs. W. H. Groom Macdonald, Paterson, and A. Paterson. Western Australia still has two of its first five members, namely, Sir John Forrest and Mr. J. M. Fowler. Mr. E. Solomon, who sat for Fremantle, is dead. Tasmania keeps but one of its first five members—Mr. O'Malley (Minister of Home Affairs). Sir Edward Braddon and the Hon. F. W. Piesse are dead, and Mr. D. N. Cameron has retired from public life. Of the 75 members elected to the first House of Representatives, but 19 are still in that Chamber. There were only 16 Labor members in the original House, and that number has now increased to 37. Eleven of the present members of the Labor Party have sat continuously since the Commonwealth Parliament was established, namely, Messrs. Bamford Fisher, Hughes (Attorney-General) McDonald, J. Malley, Page, Poynton, Spence, Thomas, Tudor, and Watkins. Messrs. Poynton and O'Malley were not, however, members of the Labor Party in the first Parliament.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In Australia the combined public indebtedness of the States may be put down in round figures at not far short of three hundred millions sterling. The extent to which this large amount of [illegible]tively employed has [illegible]mbered ; but the fact

[illegible] Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

…nned up on
…ell up a good
…s morning (Sunday) the meet was at the 7th mile stone on the Alandi Road. About 40 people turned up, including 7 ladies. Everyone anticipated some really heavy going after the 4 days' rain and they were not far wrong. Those who had out second horses were pleased to be able to change after the first run and even with the aid of fresh horses, a good number of the field were unable to see the second run through. It was five for about 2 hours, then the rain began to fall and continued most of the time till 11 o'clock.

The master and whip had a misadventure on the way to the meet, the car in which they were broke down owing, I believe, to water in the carburetter; however, the master boarded another car that was on its way to the meet and on arrival sent back a rescue car to bring up the whips.

Drawing towards the west a jack was soon found in a nullah, hounds ran north for about a mile and a half parellel with the road when they checked, finding the line again they carried it in a South-Westerly direction and gave us a hunting run for half an hour when scent failed. The master then drew the high ground northwards for a fox, and finding not far from Bhosari hounds carried the line still to the north nearly to the Indragani River when they turned westwards towards Chickli Village; here Chinkara crossed the line taking hounds after them. Hounds were then whipped off after over an hour's run over heavy country.

Rain has been coming down in earnest for the last few days, and has put a stop to most outdoor amusements; but the Gymkhana seems to be a refuge for all who want to be amused in the evenings. We are lucky in having so many regimental bands to play. Now the Sappers men have all returned from furlough. We are to have a band every afternoon, but Thursday, when wet, they play inside, up in the gallery.

On Wednesday and Thursday a company from Bombay called "The Gems" under the management of George Leslie took the Gymkhana for their performance. Unfortunately they had a very wet night on Wednesday; so postponed their performance until Thursday evening, where their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and staff were present.

Cricket is rather at a standstill, the ground being far too wet to use. The Gymkhana have only played one match this week against the Nizam Cricket Clubs, which ended in a draw. We seem lucky in having very strong representatives at cricket this year. Let us hope this bids well for the Presidency Cricket Match which has so often resulted in a win for the Parsees, who seem to be a fund of reserve.

The heavy rain in and around Poona the last four days has had the usual effect on the river, which rose hourly till the climax was reached on Friday. It was there indeed a sight worth seeing. The water came right over Holkarn bridge until the rails were no longer visible, some of the wood work was swept away by the flood and the new wall, which was put up last cold weather at the entrance to the bridge on the Poona side, was razed to the ground. From Fitzgerald Bridge the river was a very fine sight. The water was within two feet of the Bund gardens terrace, the only indication that the bund was existent was a seething cauldron of water west of the bridge. Below the bridge I saw a bungalow completely surrounded by the flood; fortunately it has been unoccupied for sometime. There was a regular social gathering at the Fitzgerald bridge many people turning out in the rain to see the sight.

I hear the Kirkee races are to be held on the 26th of next month. This little meeting is in the able hands of Captains Goldie and Wilson, of H.E. the Governor's staff. It bids fair to be very popular, and rumour has it that both His Excellency and Lady Willingdon are among the owners who are running horses.

"PIG-STICKING" IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 30.

A small pig-sticking party from Government House, this morning, were more successful than on two previous occasions. The pig broke cover all right this time, but the troop horses, on which the party were mounted, refused to face the hog, of which several offered sport, and two eventually went to the spears of the beaters.

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RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
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Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

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APENTA

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…ON ROAD TAXI-STAND.

REMOVAL AND INCONVENIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to hand you enclosed copies of the correspondence that has passed between Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors, acting on behalf of the motor-taxi drivers of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police, re-removal of Taxi-Stand to Ormiston Road. I take the liberty of sending this to you and of asking you to kindly do the taxi drivers a favour by publishing this correspondence and I am sure it will interest the public very much indeed; particularly those who habitually visit the Apollo Bunder.—I remain, etc.,

P. H. ADAMS,
Taxi Owner and Driver.

Bombay, June 30.

16th June, 1913.

Crawford Brown and Co.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Re

Cancellation of stand for taxi-cabs between Green's Restaurant and the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Sir,—We have the honour to state that we have been instructed on behalf of the taxi-cab drivers of Bombay who have been in the habit of making use of the stand for taxi-cabs between Green's Restaurant and the Taj Mahal Hotel to address you with reference to the recent cancellation of this stand by Government.

1. We are instructed that the stand in question has been in use for three or four years past and the fact of its situation in an unimportant by-street between the Taj Mahal Hotel on the one side and Green's Restaurant on the other and in close proximity to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and the Apollo Bunder, was doubtless the reason why this site was doubtless after due enquiry by and on the recommendation of your predecessor, selected by Government in April 1910 as a suitable site for the largest (21) permanent taxi-cab stand in Bombay.

2. Our clients have been unable to give us any information as to whether or when any notification had been published in the "Government Gazette" as to the cancellation of the stand in question but we have, since this matter was placed in our hands, discovered, after careful search but with some considerable difficulty owing to the absence of any head note and its somewhat obscure position, that such a notification was published in the "Government Gazette" of the 13th March last in which it is stated that it was the intention of Government to cancel this stand and that "such notification was published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby" and that any objections or suggestions received in writing from any person would be duly considered.

3. So far as our clients have been able to ascertain, no other publication of this notification took place and whatever the legal force of such publication in the "Government Gazette" may be we think that it will be conceded that there was practically no chance whatever of such a notification coming to the attention of the persons most vitally concerned by the proposed cancellation, viz, the taxi-cab drivers, who frequented the stand.

4. That Government has recognised in the past that a notice in the "Government Gazette" of the proposed change in the location of a stand for public conveyances is not likely to be seen by the drivers of such conveyances is clear from the fact that when in June 1911 it was proposed to change the stand for hack victorias from Strand Road to Ormiston Road, in order to remedy the inconvenience of there being no stand near the entrance of the Taj Mahal Hotel, translations of the notification, dated the 2nd June 1911, as to the proposal to remove such stand were in accordance with the directions of Government inserted in the vernacular newspapers and the notification was directed to be otherwise published in the neighbourhood of the localities affected thereby.

Although it was expressly stated in such last mentioned notification that it was reported that the stand proposed to be removed was "never used," due publicity as to the proposed removal was given, whereas in the case of the present taxi-cab stand which was used to its full extent and has been patronised by the public freely for some years past, no public notice of any kind whatever (apart from the notification in the "Government Gazette"), appears to have been given, prior to its removal and had any notice of the proposed change been published either in the locality or in the local newspapers (as our clients respectfully submit it should have been), our clients would have had the opportunity of preferring their objections to the proposed change.

5. In the notification of the 2nd June 1911, previously referred to with regard to the hack victoria stand in the Strand Road, two grounds were given for the proposed removal; viz:—(1) the report that the stand was "never used," and (2) the inconvenience caused owing to there being no stand near the entrance of the Taj Mahal Hotel, whereas in the notification in the present case, no grounds for the proposed change are given or suggested.

6. Neither the public nor our clients have been apprised of the grounds of the removal of this the most important of the taxi-cab stands in Bombay but our clients' attention was drawn to an article in the "Times of India" of 13th May 1913, in the course of which it was authoritatively stated that "there is no intention at present of altering the decision which was made for the public convenience" and it was mentioned that it was a noteworthy fact that the proposal for the alteration of the taxi-stand arrangement was advertised in order that those who might have any objection to the proposed alteration might make their objection known and that although six weeks had elapsed from the time it was first made known to the public, the police were unaware that such alteration would meet with any objection either from the general public, from the residents in the streets where the taxis are now stationed, or even from the drivers of the taxi-cabs themselves.

Our only reason for referring to this article is because it is the only public announcement that has appeared which gives any reasons for the cancellation of this taxi-cab stand which reasons, our clients assume, from the authoritative character of this article, must have been communicated to the Press and also because this article purports to justify the cancellation upon the ground that no objection was made to the proposed alteration although the general public, the residents in the streets where the taxis are now stationed and the taxi-cab drivers had due notice of the proposed alteration, whereas in fact no public notice of any avail had in fact been given.

7. So far as our clients have been able to ascertain, the officials or representatives of the private company which owns the Taj Mahal Hotel and the adjacent Greens Restaurant, are the only persons who have made any complaints to the Police. Our clients believe that enquiries would have elicited the fact that this company is financially interested in the earnings of such of the cars of the Motor Car Company, who have the valuable monopoly of a stand reserved for their use in the premises of the hotel, as make use of such stand, and that the earnings of such company would necessarily be increased by the removal of competition from the adjacent Taxi-Cab Stand which has now been cancelled.

8. Our clients respectfully submit that they should at any rate have been afforded the opportunity of placing their objections to the cancellation of this stand, their allegation as to the interested nature of the complaints received with regard to such cancellation and the heavy pecuniary loss involved upon them in removing them from a stand which they had so far as they were aware occupied without complaint for over three years and they feel confident that if such objections had been placed before Government or yourself the cancellation of this stand would never have been sanctioned.

9. We have so far dealt only with the cancellation of this stand as affecting our clients personally but we are instructed that such cancellation is also against the interests of the public who make use of taxi cabs as such stand has proved to be by far the most convenient in the neighbourhood for the public and in proof of this we are instructed that while taxi cabs were readily engaged on this stand experience has shown that the public reluctantly go to the new and unfamiliar stand in Ormiston Road.

10. We are further instructed to state that the cancellation of this stand has been found to be a great inconvenience to the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club who are probably the principal users of taxi cabs in this neighbourhood and that in consequence of such cancellation taxi cabs are now obtained for the members of such Club from the private stand in the Taj Mahal Hotel which is in direct and privileged competition with our clients.

11. In conclusion we are instructed to request you to inform us at your earliest possible convenience whether the question of the cancellation of this stand can be reconsidered and should you desire to have any further information as to the pecuniary loss incurred by our clients or otherwise in this matter, our clients will be glad to give you the same and if so desired we will call and see you on receiving an appointment for that purpose.

12. We are instructed to inform you that our clients desire to reserve the right of publishing this letter in the public press.—We have, etc.,

From R. MacTier, Esqr., Ag. Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 21 June, 1913.

Gentlemen,—In acknowledging receipt of your urgent letter of 16th instant I have the honour to inform you that so far as this office is concerned, it is not proposed to reconsider the question of the cancellation of the taxi-cab stand formerly located between the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant. In my opinion Ormiston Road is the most convenient, as it is the only suitable site for such stand in that portion of the Fort under reference; and I cannot agree that the removal of the stand from the Nowroji Furdunji Road to another site 30 or 40 yards distant therefrom can possibly be against the interests of the public who make use of the taxi cab. Nor do I see how, in these circumstances, the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club can be inconvenienced by the change of site.

In regard to the manner in which official publication of the Notification as to the cancellation of the stand in question and its removal to Ormiston Road, of which you complain, was made, I must refer you to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department since this office does not publish such notifications. I would, however, in this connection invite your attention to section 23 of the General Clauses Act I, of 1904.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

26th June, 1913.

The Honorary Secretary,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

Dear Sir,—We recently wrote to the Police Commissioner of Bombay on behalf of the taxi-cab drivers who have been in the habit of using the stand in the Nawroji Furdoonji Road (i. e., the road between Greens Mansions and the Taj Mahal Hotel) for several years past and we were instructed by them to state that the cancellation of this stand "had been found to be a great inconvenience to the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club" and we are now instructed to write to you and enquire whether this statement is correct.

The reason for troubling you in the matter is that the Police Commissioner has, in reply to our letter, stated that he does not see how the Royal Bombay Yacht Club can be inconvenienced, by the change of site; i. e., from the old site above referred to to the new one in Ormiston Road.

If you have no objection to replying to our enquiry, we shall deem it a favour if you could let us have an early reply.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay,
Bombay, 27th June, 1913.

Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I beg to inform you that you were perfectly correct in stating that the cancellation of this stand "had been found to be a great inconvenience to the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club."

I notice the Police Commissioner has stated that he does not see how the Royal Bombay Yacht Club can be inconvenienced by the change of site but the fact remains that the Club Chokras have now to run about 500 yards instead of about 100 yards to call a taxi and the Member who has ordered a taxi has to wait much longer in consequence. At certain times of the day, say sometime before dinner, when every body is leaving the Club, the inconvenience is very great indeed and of course is much increased in this rainy weather. I tried to arrange a call-bell to be placed at the corner of Ormiston Road, but I understand there are difficulties in the way at present.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) H. McC. TROTTER,
Hon. Secretary.

28th June, 1913.

From C. B. and Co.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2012 M. V. of the 21st instant and note that, so far as your office is concerned, it is not proposed to reconsider the cancellation of the taxi-cab stand in question.

With reference to your remarks as to our clients' allegation as to the great inconvenience caused to the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, we enclose for your information copy of our letter of the 26th instant, to the Honorary Secretary of the Club and of his reply of the 27th instant from which you will see that the Honorary Secretary states that our clients' allegation is perfectly correct and that such inconvenience is much increased in the present rainy weather.

Our clients desire that it should be placed on record that their allegation that the only complaints received in connection with this stand were received from interested parties has not been denied.—We have, etc.,

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

LORD WOLSELEY'S MEMORIAL.

There is little doubt that the appeal for funds for a national memorial to Lord Wolseley will meet with a ready response, though it is perhaps unfortunate that it should follow other military appeals so closely. It is to be hoped, that the memorial will take some more suitable form than a statue alone. It is by degrees becoming realised that this is a form of memorial that lacks utility and frequently, if not generally, is also wanting in beauty. For close on forty years Lord Wolseley was the central figure of our military system, and it is fitting and but due to his services to the country, that his memory should be perpetuated by a national memorial.

VOLUNTARY TRAINING.

Yet another Committee—this time as a counterblast to the National Service League—to preserve the privilege of undertaking military service voluntarily and to promote voluntary training in preparation for national defence. It is always well to hear both sides of every question, and, if this new committee can succeed in their second object, they will automatically attain their first: and have accomplished what has never yet been done in the whole of our Island history. Our so-called voluntary system will not bear close investigation in the past, with its records of pressgangs, prison clearances, foreign mercenaries, and subsidies to foreign armies, and militia ballot, all of which barely sufficed to provide for our military needs when armies were armies and not nations in arms as they are now. Incidently the Committee desire to spread information showing the vital importance of our naval supremacy, the moral advantage of voluntary, compared with compulsory, enlistment, and its necessity for the maintenance of our oversea services and their expansion in times of emergency, and to promote the moral and physical training of the boys and girls of the United Kingdom. In these excellent objects every one will wish them success; at all events whether they succeed or not there will be one more agency at work to keep the military needs of the empire before the public, though they may have a different recipe for providing for those needs. There is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by a frank and free discussion of our needs, and how to meet them from both sides.

THE TOURNAMENT.

The receipts of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament which came to an end on Saturday last, have been most satisfactory reaching a total of £27,000, or £2,000 in excess of what was taken last year. Assuming that the expenses have maintained the relative proportion of former years, service charities should benefit to the sum of between four and five thousand pounds, quite a useful sum.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Eastern Extension.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Serria, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern, Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Kravava, Kitchako, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bunchitron, Bitolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office closed at Scutari (-4-6-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Sabinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thasos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

BHANGIS ON STRIKE.

MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS DEMAND HIGHER PAY.

RINGLEADERS SUMMONED BEFORE COURT.

Yesterday morning at about 9 a.m., about 300 Bhangis employed under the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality assembled on the Municipal Maidan and presented a petition to the Municipal Commissioner. The petition stated that they were paid very low and as the price of foodstuffs has gone up their pay was not adequate to maintain themselves and their families. They further stated that although their pay had been raised sometime ago from ten to fifteen rupees they had not as a matter of fact practically benefitted by the increase. Deductions for the days they were absent and fines were so heavy, that they did not receive more than ten rupees on an average every month. They therefore prayed for an increase to their pay.

The petition was presented by a number of Bhangis at about noon and the Commissioner refused to grant their request and told them to go back to their work. They withdrew and seated themselves on the maidan. In the meantime others began to arrive in large numbers and by 3 p.m. their ranks had swelled to about two thousand.

The men had come after their morning work was over. They squatted about on the maidan in large groups, discussing their position and their future action. Inspector Chapman with some European sergeants and a posse of constables was on the spot to prevent disturbance.

At the interview with the Commissioner, the representatives of the men did not say they were going to strike work from that moment, but it was understood that the men would nevertheless return to their duties. The talk among the men themselves was that they would continue to work for a week and if by that time their demands were not granted they would go on strike. The decision to stop work immediately seems to have been arrived at afterwards, and they remained on the maidan without going to their afternoon duties. A deputation of twelve men again went to the Municipal Office at about 3 p. m. to further represent their grievances.

DEPUTATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The men were made to wait in the Municipal Office for some time. Meanwhile Dr. Turner, Health Officer, instructed Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, for the Municipality, to apply for summons against the twelve representatives. Mr. Crawford and Dr. Turner appeared before Mr. Oliveira and made application for an immediate summons against the following twelve persons who had formed the deputation under section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Act V, of 1890 for having withdrawn and absented themselves from their duties:—(1) Guna Becha, (2) Mula Oga, (3) Jiva Mulu, (4) Mugin Sukha, (5) Karsan Deesa, (6) Mulu Khima, (7) Jiva Luxman, (8) Tika Hisa, (9) Matru Batta, (10) Visram Vand, (11) Shiva Kesav and (12) Junu Jetha; the application ran as follows:—

A large number of Municipal *halalkhores* have refused to work this afternoon. Their representatives had an interview with the Municipal Commissioner, who, after hearing their petition, advised them to return to work at once as they would otherwise render themselves amenable to prosecution. The deputies, after promising that the bhangis would not return to work, sent word round to the Municipal chawls and brought many others who were assembled on the Municipal maidan and refused to work. I therefore charge these (twelve) men under the Bombay Municipal Act III, of 1893, section 3, and pray that an immediate summonses may be issued against them.

Mr. Crawford having explained the situation, immediate summonses were issued against the twelve leaders mentioned above and served on them in the Municipal Office, and the men were forthwith conducted to the Court. On leaving the doors of the Municipal Office these people intimated to the men sitting on the maidan that they had been served with summonses, by holding up the papers for them to see.

The men and women who were waiting on the maidan, realising the move taken by the authorities, immediately started up and with shouts tried to rush toward the Police Court but there were a number of policemen on the spot who prevented them from entering the gates. The men thereupon remained on the road anxiously waiting to learn the fate of their comrades.

The men who were served with summonses seemed taken aback at the steps which were so suddenly taken against them and were subdued in their manner.

Mr. Chhatrapathi, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the Health Officer, submitted to the Court that he was not very anxious that the men should be severely punished if they would furnish an undertaking to return to work as usual and induce the other men to resume their duties.

Mr. Chhatrapathi said that he would ask the men whether they would accept the proposal.

On the matter being put to them it was found that they were only too willing to resume work and induce the others to do likewise.

The case was, therefore, adjourned till this afternoon and the men were informed that if they failed to keep to their undertaking, they would be subjected to heavy punishments but that if they kept to their word they would be let off lightly.

The sight of their fellow workers returning so soon after they were summoned, made the other Bhangis think they were let off, and they received them with uproarious cheering. But on being told about the undertaking they seemed to be somewhat discomfited. Some of the men evinced a willingness to return to work but a majority were for remaining out till their demands were met. The officers of the Health Department are, however, hopeful that the men will return to work as the majority of the Bhangis working in the F and G divisions have not joined the strikers. Some of the more recalcitrant among the men say that they will remain on strike, having enough funds in their *Jamath* to keep them above starvation for some days.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. RY. vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A."

The ground was in excellent condition when the Railway team met the Sherwood Foresters "A" in the Harwood League yesterday afternoon. Rain had not fallen during the afternoon and the clouds kept off during the progress of the match so that the conditions were ideal. The opposing teams were not particularly well balanced and the Military had matters pretty much their own way. The Railway, however, made some excellent combined movements and once or twice deserved better luck. The veteran, Jackson, at outside right did doughty deeds and Ridley at centre forward showed up once or twice. A new man was tried in goal and he fisted out well once or twice but was too fond of using his feet instead for his hands. Eagle at back was rather too casual. Everyone was glad to see Muir at centre half and he played an excellent game, frequently stopping rushes and getting the ball away well. Major also took his place in the team and proved as active and as dashing in his methods as ever. For the Sherwoods "A" the whole team played a consistently good game and it would be difficult to pitch into any particularly player as shining more than the others; strangely enough, the Military, while scoring three goals in in the first half, failed to register a point in the second period of the game.

THE GAME.

Play was confined to mid-field for some time. The G. I. P. had a small breakaway which was stopped by a kick into touch. A shot for the G. I. P. goal was stopped by Eagle. Then the Railwaymen took the ball up and secured a corner. The corner kick was a bad one. The Railway still continued to have plenty of the play and Muir showed up at centre half. Eagle cleared two rushes. An excellent centre by the Sherwoods was met by McMullen running into and fisting clear. The Military secured a corner and a fine kick landed in the goal-mouth. It was headed close. Ten minutes from the start of play, Wells of the Sherwoods, taking a pass from right wing put in a straight shot. McMullen kicked at the ball instead of gathering it and missing his kick allowed the ball to pass into the net. (1-0). Soon after from another pass put in by Wesson, and the Railway backs being afflicted by indecision, Orange had matters his own way and taffed the ball in (2-0). The Sherwoods continued to press and Weight had a shot that passed just over the bar. Topliffe also shot wide. Another combined movement by the Sherwoods was spoilt by "off side"; play had been in progress twenty minutes, when the Military scored yet a third goal through Wright (3-0). The Sherwoods continued to have matters their own way and Wesson raised a shot over the bar. The Railwaymen had a short run and secured a corner. The G. I. P. continued to have a go and Ridley put in a shot. Later, Johnstone was called upon to fist clear in a tight corner. Muir continued to play a good game. The soldiers then had to march again and Wells had a couple of shots from the second of which a corner was secured. The ball was headed in from the corner kick and passed just outside the upright.

The second moiety opened with an attack by the Sherwoods. Astle took a long fist for goal which McMullen touched over the goal line. The corner kick was beautifully placed. From yet another corner kick McMullen twice punched out well. A shot by Wells just missed its objective. The Railway got down well Jackson being cheered for some good work at outside right. McMullen was twice called upon to save shots. An excellent centre by Topliffe was headed over the bar. Astle had a shot that went in the same direction.

McMullen was called upon to kick clear, then the Railwaymen had a run and Jackson took the ball up well only losing it near the goal-mouth. The Sherwoods getting away, an excellent centre by Wesson travelled across the goal-mouth. Another attack was cleared by Muir at some slight injury to himself. McMullen saved a shot well. A long shot by Marvell travelled just outside. The railway attacked for a while and the game ended:—

Sherwood Foresters "A" 3 goals
G. I. P. Railway .... nil.

The teams were Sherwood Foresters "A":—(Goal) Johnstone; (backs) Garbutt and Williams; (halves) Fitzgerald, Astle and Marvell; (forwards) Topliffe, Wells, Wright, Orange and Wilson.

G. I. P. Railway:—(Goal) McMullen; (backs) Eagle and Tupper; (halves) Major, Muir and Bryan; (forwards) Jackson, Reynolds, Ridley, Peel, and Alcock.

Referee:—Moir.

CRICKET.

DAIVADNYA vs. RADIANT.

A cricket match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground between the Daivadnya Cricket Club and the Radiant Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the former by 10 runs.

DAIVADNYA.

V R Morwale ...	...	11
M K Gidh ...	...	0
B A Ovalekar ...	...	1
M S Vagal ...	...	11
A B Devesar...	...	11
Y B Mankame ...	...	0
R N Pitale ...	...	11
K R Gidh ...	...	1
N S Shete ...	...	0
A P Chachad, not out...	...	0
E D Valunj...	...	2
Extras	...	8
Total	...	56

RADIANT.

K P Pilgaonkar ...	...	4
G K Korgaonkar ...	...	11
R G Wagle ...	...	2
N S Gruttee...	...	9
D S Lad ...	...	0
S V Shirgaokar ...	...	2
V R Lad ...	...	0
D M Naikar ...	...	0
G J Shirgaokar, ...	...	12
Y K Lad ...	...	4
S Y Sikhtankar ...	...	1
Extras	...	4
		46

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

HOME RULE.

THE CARSON CAMPAIGN.

London, June 15.

Speaking at Leeds yesterday Sir Edward Carson, M.P., said he believed the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) was weakening on the Home Rule question, as he was beginning to see that he could not keep to his bargain with the Nationalists. Why was Mr. John Redmond going to tour Scotland? The action of the Irish leader showed that he and his supporters, just like their opponents, must be tried not by the judgment of a coliation, whitewashed Ministry but by the people of Great Britain. It was sad and disgraceful that the Irish Unionists should, owing to the apathy of the English people on the Home Rule question, be compelled to come over to appeal to the British electors against being handed over to their traditional oppressors. This was an age of consolidation and not one of disintegration.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Washington, June 14.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the state of affairs in Western Virginia, where industrial disputes have been in progress for some time, reports that a reign of terror prevails, and that the district is really in a state of war. During the past year numerous pitched battles took place between the Government troops and the armed miners. The committee recommends the adoption of more conciliatory methods.

RAND MORTALITY.

Johannesburg, June 14.

The Government Director of Native Labour, in a report upon the high rate of mortality on the Rand mines, states that the medical service is shockingly inadequate. The doctors refuse to pay night visits, however serious may be the condition of the patients, and in the mine hospitals, where they attend for only an hour a day, they examine the natives at the rate of one per minute. He recommends the Government to take action in the matter.

A WOMEN'S UNION.

London, June 16.

The "Dally Express" states that the married women all over the country are being urged to join the Home Makers' Union, recently started at Croydon for the purpose of assisting the husbands to obtain better wages, and also to aid the wives in securing a fair share of their husbands' earnings. The union, which aims at removing the bad conditions of home life, however caused, relies largely upon the final weapon of "down pots and pans."

A SWISS STRIKE.

Berne, June 16.

Owing to the peculiar geographical position of Basle, which, although in Switzerland, borders on Alsace-Lorraine and Baden, the dyers in one strike there belong to three nationalities. Five regiments of troops are engaged in maintaining order, but the chief anxiety of the authorities at present is lest Swiss troops should enter Germany or German troops should enter Switzerland. On Saturday 12,000 persons stoned the police and the latter were compelled to use their sabres.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, June 14.

For the past year the Marconi Company made a profit of £24,400. The company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and has carried forward £3,100. The company has installed wireless telegraphic apparatus on 1,700 ships, exclusive of war vessels.

CRICKET.

Vancouver, June 14.

The Australian cricketers defeated a Montreal team by 397 runs On the first day the visitors scored 285 runs, and the home team 85. On the second day the Australians went in again and compiled 309 runs, Bardsley making 139 before being run out. The Montreal team responded with 112. The bowling of the Autralians played havoc throughout the match and the crowd applauded continuously. The Press describe the Australians' second innings as the finest innings ever seen at Montreal.

London, June 15.

C. P. Mead, the Hampshire player, has made 1,000 runs during the present season.

AVIATION.

Viena, June 16.

A French aviator named Perreyon established a fresh altitude record here yesterday. Accompanied by two passengers, he flew an aeroplane to a height of 15,480 feet.

Lisbon, June 16.

While Senhor Manio was flying a monoplane here yesterday he lost his seat in negotiating a sharp turn at a height of 8,000 feet. The propeller of the monoplane cut one of his legs off. He then fell to the ground and was killed, his body being frightfully mangled.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, June 16.

Three thousand farm labourers in West Lancashire have given notice of their intention to strike unless the employers grant a minimum wage of 24s. a week.

The Forest of Dean colliers have forwarded to the Masters' Association notice of their intention to terminate the existing wages agreement with a view of arranging for separate rates of pay for working steam coal and house coal.

In the boilermakers' ballot upon the question of establishing an eight hours' working day, 5,287 men voted in favour and 578 voted against.

SARDINIAN TRAGEDIES.

Rome, June 15.

The village of Orgosovo, in Sardinia, is now in the occupation of the military owing to eight murders having been committed there following upon the acquittal of some men who had been charged with having assassinated a priest's brother.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

Mexico City, June 16.

At Sansillo, in Chihuahua, on Saturday further fighting took place between the Federal troops and the State troops. The Federal army lost 600 in killed and wounded.

EMIGRATION.

London, June 16

The "Times" states: "The keener competition of Canada is one of the causes to the decrease in British emigration of Australia. Other causes are the slackening of building operations in Melbourne and Sydney as a result of the financial stringency arising out of the Balkan situation, and the action of certain States in temporarily reducing the facilities for obtaining assisted passages."

AUSTRIA'S DEFENCES.

Vienna, June 16.

According to the "Neues Weiner Tagblatt," a new naval programme providing for the construction of several 24,000-tons Dreadnoughts will be submitted to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations next year. The Government is ordering six Zeppelin airships, the first to be delivered in 1915. They will be armed with machine guns.

MILITARY TRAINING.

London, June 16.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce has submitted to the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) a memorandum in favour of compulsory military training. It draws attention to the satisfactory results of the introduction of the system in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and declares that under the existing system in the United Kingdom patriotic employers are penalised.

IN BRIEF.

Tokio, June 14.

The American yacht Columbia has been detained at Naghama because she entered a closed Japanese port.

Tokio, June 16.

The Government has dismissed 5,000 officials, thereby effecting a saving of £650,000 The economies effected in the War Office total £1,000,000, and those effected in the navy amount to £500,000.

London, June 15.

The owners of eight distilleries in Ireland have combined to form a company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in order to produce the best Irish whisky, and to terminate the system under which British whisky is now imported into Ireland and subsequently exported as Irish after having been blended.

London, June 16.

Yates and Thom's engineering works, at Blackburn, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The damage is estimated at £150,000.

Athens, June 15.

The Government has arranged with the National Bank of Greece for a loan of 20,000,000 francs (about £800,000).

Rome, June 16.

The King yesterday ordered the release of Guiseppe Ferrara, a notorious Sicilian brigand, who had been imprisoned at Ancona for 50 years.

London, June 16.

A conference of representatives of the Local Government Board and insurance, health, and other bodies has appointed a committee to prepare a scheme for nursing on a basis of co-ordination and co-operation.

INDIAN IRRIGATION.

Mr. F. W. Schonemann, superintending engineer, P.W.D. India, writes to the "Times" with reference to an article which appeared in our contemporary on May 21:—Indian engineers will derive great satisfaction from the handsome recognition of the merit of their work that is conveyed in the leading article in the "Times" of May 21 on "The Wonders of Indian Irrigation"; yet, as one of them, I feel it necessary to protest against the "Nunc dimittis" tone of one passage in the same article, which I quote:—"The Indian Irrigation Department will have exhausted most possibilities of construction in another twenty years, and will thenceforth have to devote itself to the humdrum task of maintenance. . . . Some districts require irrigation only in time of drought, and the failure of the rains cannot be foreseen. Even if it could, the cost of vast schemes of storage would be hopelessly prohibitive."

So sweeping an assertion as that contained in the last few lines on the quotation above ought not to pass unchallenged; for by its appearance in the "Times" it receives an endorsement which it does not at all merit.

The Punjab Triple Canal project has many points of merit, and deserves all the praise which you have bestowed on it; but he, who supposes that that project, and others already sketched out on similar lines, within the well-worn grooves of past practice spell the Alpha and omega of irrigation engineering enterprise in India, must have precious little faith in the possibilities of the future.

I could understand the writer arguing that this or that project of irrigation by water-storage would be prohibitive on the score of expense; but I cannot understand, nor excuse, his sweeping assertion that *all* vast schemes of storage *must* be hopelessly prohibitive on that score! Experience in America, Egypt, and Australia, has already proved the contrary; and why should India alone prove an exception to the general rule? India is the home of irrigation by storage. Innumerable storage reservoirs have been constructed there, from time immemorial down to the present date, and if they have not proved so profitable as similar works in other countries, it is up to Indian engineers to ascertain and remedy their shortcomings rather than to seal up the well of knowledge on the assumption that there is nothing more in it. Ten years before the Punjab Triple Canal project was sanctioned by the Government, the mere suggestion of it would have been scouted by the leaders of the engineering profession, as "hopelessly prohibitive" on the score of expense.

The caterpillar, as it wraps itself up in its cocoon, might similarly assert the hopelessly prohibitive expense of a butterfly existence, and doubt as to the possibilities of future engineering enterprise can only result in discredit to the doubter.

Every year fresh projects for storage reservoirs are being framed and executed in America, Spain, Australia, and elsewhere. Results already achieved justify the enterprises of the future; and it would be a bad thing for India, if its Public Works Department, with the approval of the British Press, were to rest for ever on its oars content with the laurels of bygone achievements. In India there is, unfortunately, only too much inducement to engineers to "sit tight," or to adhere to conventional practice, oblivious of the fact that an idea only becomes orthodox when it is on the verge of obsolescence. The perennial flow of all the Punjab rivers has been exploited almost as fully as is reasonably possible in the Punjab; and the future expansion of irrigation in that province will depend mainly upon the storage of floods. That means that storage reservoirs are "bound to come;" and the date of their advent is merely a matter of economic pressure or of commercial or engineering enterprise.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

WHAT IS A LADY?

Mrs. Alice Perrin, replying at the Savage Club to the toast of "The Ladies," said she felt a difficulty in responding. What was a lady? They were told a lady was a woman who did not work with her hands. As a woman-writer she repudiated the distinction. There were some people who said that one knew a lady by her petticoats. Well, in these days they all knew the answer of the schoolboy when asked who Salome was, "Salome was a lady who dressed in beads and danced before Harrods."

One did not hear of the talented lady or the wicked lady, except, perhaps, the landlady. The only rule she could think of was that the one person, one must always be careful to call a lady, was the female who was most unlikely to be one.

CINEMA COMEDY.

M. Cheron, French Minister of Labour, was sitting in the darkness of a cinema show watching the pictures of an official reception. On the film appeared M. Cheron himself in the procession. M. Cheron's neighbour in the house remarked to him upon the extraordinary likeness between him and the gentleman on the film. He added: "The only difference between you, Monsieur, and the real M. Cheron seems to be that you and I are mere plain bourgeois, whereas, of course, M. Cheron, the Minister, is one of our greatest geniuses."

The Labour Minister (says the "Telegraph" Paris correspondent) could not resist it. He took his card and handed it silently to his neighbour. The neighbour returned his own card, and on it M. Cheron managed by the dim light to read the name of M. Rene Besnard, who was a predecessor of M. Cheron's in a previous Cabinet. M. Cheron concluded that a joke had been made at his expense.

TRAGIC STAGE FAREWELL.

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson's triumphant leave-taking of the theatre forms a strange contrast to the tragic farewell of that popular stage favourite, "Peg" Woffington. Peg, recalls the "Chronicle," was playing 'Rosalind' at Covent Garden on the night of May 17, 1757, for the benefit of two minor actors and a French dancer, when she was overcome with sudden faintness. She struggled bravely on until the end, when she staggered off the stage. Recovering after a few moments, she came forward to speak the epilogue, but had proceeded no further than "If I were among you, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me, complexions that liked me, and. . . ." when, exclaiming in agony, "O God! O God!" she collapsed in a heap upon the floor. She never returned to the stage.

MEDICAL MEREDITH.

Sir James Crichton Browne told some amusing stories at a dinner given at Harrogate. The wife of a working man, Sir James said, was showing a lady over her house. When they came to the bathroom she pointed with pride to the enamelled bath and to the brightly polished fittings. "It's a beautiful thing," she explained, "but, thank Heaven, we have never had occasion to use it."

An Irish doctor whose patients were anxious to know the names of their ailments decided to apply the titles of George Meredith's books to certain complaints. For instance, if a person had appendicitis he would call it "Diana of the Crossways." If it was indigestion he would call it "Sandra Belloni," and a case of alopecy (baldness) he would describe as "The Shaving of Shagpat."

MR. CROOKS, M. P., ON COURTSHIP.

"It's more important to court the missus when you've married her than before," said Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., addressing a men's meeting at Upper Holloway Chapel. "'But,' a man said to 'me, 'you don't want to run after a "bus when you've caught it." The missus isn't a 'bus."

DR. WINSLOW AND THE SPIRIT.

One of the best experiences narrated in his "Recollections" (says the "Telegraph") in its biography of the late Dr. Forbes Winslow) is the exposure of a spiritualist fraud. A medium was holding seances in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, and professing to materialise the spirits of departed relatives. Three gentlemen accompanied Dr. Winslow to a seance, each armed with a squirt containing red cochineal. When the apparition appeared, one of the doctor's party exclaimed, "Oh, I recognise my dear, darling child. Oh, come nearer me, come nearer me!" The medium, not at all suspicious, came a little nearer, and Dr. Winslow squirted his cochineal straight at him. There was tremendous consternation, and the "spirit" fled into an adjoining room, where he was captured and brought back, and the majority of the audience demanded the return of their money.

BETTER THAN A CHESS PROBLEM.

A certain sub-editor, who prepares the reports of golf meetings for his paper, received one the other day describing a three ball match, in which A beat B by 2 up and 1 to play, A beat C by 1 up, and B beat C by 4 up and 3 to play. Looking on it with some suspicion, says the "Manchester Guardian," he tried to re-construct the match, and did no other work that night. He says it is better than the solution of chess problems.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st July, 1913.

428. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

429. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 2nd instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. Subject. Scouting and Patrolling. All ranks are invited to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists, stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

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You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

THIRTEEN MORE

to be found,

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They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of

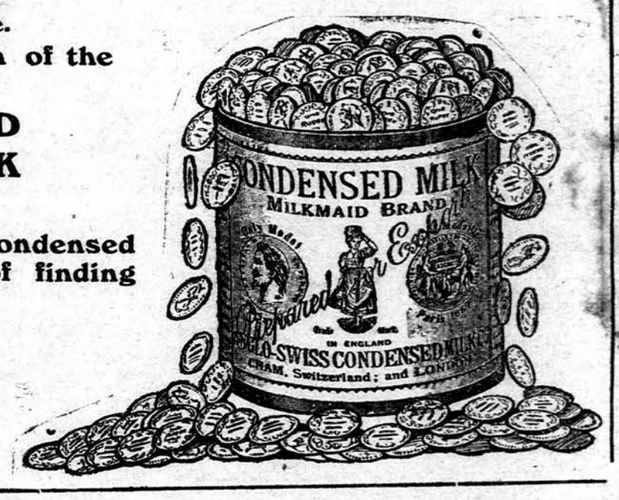
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



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A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c. NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

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Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'DOCTEUR LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Have no stock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

THE D. P. I. BENGAL.

LETTER BY SIR ALFRED CROFT.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., sends the following criticism of the Bengal appointment to the "Times" :—

Lord Morley in 1906, when he was Secretary of State for India, sent to the Government of India a despatch which has ever since been regarded, apparently with too much confidence, as the Magna Charta of the educational servicee in that country. Trouble had arisen over the appointment of a member of the Indian Civil Service to the post of Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, thus setting aside the expectations and claims of members of the educational department in that province, who strongly resented the appointment of an outsider to an office which all previous experience had taught them to regard as the prize appointment of their own special service. Lord Morley, reviewing the circumstances, which had aro[illegible] interest and much indigt[illegible] laid down the condition[illegible] govern future appointments [illegible] reaffirmed the rule that promotion to the highest post in a province should be given to an officer of the Education Department in that province; and that, if no member of that provincial service was held to be qualified, it should go to an educational officer in some other province, if found qualified. This despatch gave great satisfaction to educational officers throughout India. It is interesting to see how its promises have been carried out.

As a late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and therefore one whose active life has been closely occupied with education in India, I have been much concerned by an appointment which the Secretary of State has recently made to the Bengal Directorship of Public Instraction. A vacancy having arisen in that office owing to the retirement of the late Director, who was a member of the educational service, the Secretary of State has appointed a gentleman from England who was formerly a junior officer in the same service, but who retired five years ago to join an appointment under the Board of Education at Whitehall. [illegible] appointment of this officer to the Bengal [illegible]ectorship seems to be so flagrantly [illegible]onflict with the spirit of Lord Morley's [illegible]patch, and it was so certain to arouse [illegible]ings of bitter indignation among those [illegible]ior officers who were hit by this un[illegible]pected blow, that counsels of prudence [illegible]rly demanded some public excuse or [illegible]liation of its action on the part of [illegible]vernment. The "apologia" has duly [illegible]peared.

The appointment is defended in a special [illegible]mmunique issued from Simla on April 14. It is stated that an active policy of improvement and expansion of education in Bengal is contemplated, and that an officer of special experience and a knowledge of modern developments in education is required. Handsome compliments are paid to the attainments of local educational officers; but still, neither in Bengal nor in any other province of India can a suitable officer for the post be found "at this juncture." It is explained that the decision involves no departure from declared policy, "the procedure of which has been strictly followed," and no reflection on the professional capacity of the Indian Educational Service. "It was governed solely by the peculiar needs of Bengal at the present time."

Such is the defence; and it is clear that in the minds of its authors the appointment was one that needed a good deal of defending. Every line of the communique was obviously written with one eye on Lord Morley's despatch of 1906, which, in fact, it is designed to set aside. To that end it had to be, and it is, asserted that no officer in the whole of India is qualified to hold this appointment. Now, to those persons who are familiar with actual conditions in Bengal the statement that there is no educational officer who is fit to be Director has caused, to put it mildly, profound surprise. For it is notorious that there is an officer in the Education Department of Bengal whom public and professional opinion has long marked out for the post. This officer, one of the most able and distinguished of the long line of capable men who have been selected from English Universities for service in the Indian Education Department, is the Principal of the Presidency College in Calcutta. He is also the senior officer of the Department in Bengal, and has previously officiated with credit for nearly a year in this same post of Director. His published writings (I may instance "Education and Statemanship in India, Longmans, 1911) disclose a breadth of view and a mastery of educational questions that afford further proof of his fitness. The statement, therefore, that "no one can be found" carries no conviction in the minds of those who know. But the action of the Government raises a far more serious question.

The grievous disappointment resulting to the individual officer and to the whole educational service is bad enough; but beyond this it will awaken far-reaching echoes in England. As is well known, every year picked men are sent out from the home universities by the Secretary of State to educational appointments in India with the general assurance that they shall receive promotion as vacancies arise the provincial directorships being included among the attractions of the service open to its members. The question inevitably arises, What will be the effect at Oxford and Cambridge when it becomes known how this promise is kept? And a further question is, What is the use of continuing the present system of recruiting from the home universities if the members of this "corps d'elite," whose ability, interest, and enthusiasm for their work are well known, must give place, when the most responsible officer of the department is concerned, to a gentleman who has been for five years out of touch with the ever-changing problems of Indian education? And, lastly, how will Lord Morley reconcile his despatch with the use that has now been made of it?

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a newborn infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

MR. PETT RIDGE AND A JUDGE.

THEFT OF A NOM-DE-PLUME.

Mr. William Pett Ridge, writer and author of many novels, was awarded by a special jury in Mr. Justice Darling's Court on June 12, £150 damages in an action brought for libel, or alternatively the "passing off" of other work as his, against the proprietor of the "English Illustrated Magazine."

That magazine printed in its issue for last July, a story running to eighteen columns entitled "A Man Who Had a Conscience," describing it as "by W. Pett Ridge," and paid the author two guineas.

The hearing disclosed that the author was not the plaintiff, but was a man living at Bournemouth, whom, counsel said, was an assistant to a grocer at Bournemouth, and was named Gubbins. This Mr. Gubbins wrote under the assumed name of "Wilfred Pett Ridge."

Mr. Dickens, K. C., leading counsel for Mr. Pett Ridge, said that his client had a very grave cause of complaint. He had been writing for the last twenty years with great success. He had a style of his own, [illegible] about the lives of the poorer [illegible] the writer of the story in the [illegible]llustrated Magazine" had imi[illegible]Pett Ridge's style. Counsel went [illegible] out that the price which the defendants had agreed to pay for the story, eighteen columns long, was two guineas. Mr. Pett Ridge would have got twenty guineas. When Mr. Pett Ridge, continued counsel, had the matter brought to his notice, he instructed his agent to clear up the mystery, and it was found that the author was a grocer's assistant living at Bournemouth, named Wilfred Gubbins. He expressed contrition in a letter, and said that he would adopt another pseudonym in the future.

MR. JEROME IN THE BOX.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome said he had been editor of "The Idler" and of "To-Day." They were both dead since he left them. (Laughter.) Mr. Pett Ridge had almost a unique reputation. Nobody could touch him in his particular manner. To put forward the story complained of, poor in style and without humour, as by Pett Ridge, was like an ordinary man going about painting and calling himself J. S. Sargeant.

"There is an awful lot of sweating in literature," said Mr. Jerome. "Editors watch writers as solicitors watch rising young barristers, and as picture dealers watch artists."

Mr. Justice Darling: It is notorious that big firms of solicitors only watch barristers who have already risen. (Laughter).

The witness said that if he had been an editor he would have said after reading the story: "I am awfully sorry. He is evidently going down." Commissions for authors were arranged four or five years ahead, and the price for an author's work was fixed on the kind of work he was doing at present. No editor would pay away money for a man going to pieces.

In cross-examination one of Mr. Jerome's replies was: "If Mr. Pett Ridge had softening of the brain he might have written that story."

MR. BARRY PAIN.

Mr. Barry Pain said that Mr. Pett Ridge's work had a reputation of his own. This story had no humour, no definite character, and was not written with the plaintiff's careful observation of real life.

Would it affect the plaintiff's reputations as an author?—In more ways than one. I think a reader who picked up the magazine would say: "Pett Ridge has gone all to pieces. It is no good getting his next book from the library or a magazine with his name on it."

Mr. Edgar Jepson, the novelist, also gave evidence for the plaintiff.

For the defence three witnesses were called. Mr. Alfred England, secretary to the defendant company, said he received the story in February, 1912. There was no letter enclosed. The sender gave his name as Pett Ridge. He thought at the time it was one of Mr. Pett Ridge's earlier efforts. One of the other witnesses said he had never seen Gubbins, and did not know whether he was an assistant grocer.

Mr. Justice Darling: I think Keats was assistant to a butcher. In his summing up, his lordship reminded the jury that the poet Chatterton, being a boy, thought that publishers would not read his works, so he made out they were by a monk, and then they were published. Instead of being prosecuted, Chatterton was glorified and called the glorious boy, and made one of the heroes of literature.

The jury, in fifteen minutes, gave their verdict for the plaintiff, damages £150. His lordship having left the court, judgment was not entered.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India has now come to a decision as to the evidence to be obtained during the present sittings in England: Throughout the Indian tour a vast amount of evidence, official and non-official, was recorded on general questions relating to the Indian Civil Service, and at Home witnesses will chiefly be examined respecting the education and probation of civilians. Evidence is being invited from the authorities of the Universities where "selected candidates" (those who have passed the open competition) may spend their probation before the final examination—namely, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, London, and Victoria University of Manchester. Opinions are being invited also from representatives of various schools, including Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Clifton, Rugby, Wellington, Charterhouse, Marlborough, Haileybury, St. Paul's, Repton, Owen's School, Liverpool Institute, Manchester and Bristol Grammar Schools, Oundle, Fettes, Edinburgh Academy, George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Gordon's College, Aberdeen, Dumfries Academy, Nicholson Institute, Stornoway, Hillhead High School, Glasgow, Blackrock College, Dublin, and Foyle College, Londonderry. The Royal Commission will also consult Sir John Struthers, of the Scotch Education Department, and the Board of Education for England and Wales. Mr. Stanley Leathes, of the Civil Service Commission, is to be asked for his advice and assistance. Evidence is also being invited respecting the medical test imposed on selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

ONE OF THE BEST OF A LONG SERIES.

Lord Charles Beresford was in the royal box at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament on June 6, and among those present were the 'German naval and military attaches. The following results of the competitions were announced:—

Sabre v. Sabre (Officers): 1, Lieut. G. E. Dunsterville, 1st Devon Regt.; 2, Lieut. W. D. Phipps, R.N.; 3, Capt. E. L. Henslow, Wiltshire Regt.

Royal Naval Interport Competition: Pembroke B. (7 m. 33 s.) beat Vivid A (8 m. 43 s.); Pembroke A (7 m. 45s.) beat Vivid B. (8 m. 1s.)

June 7 was the last day of this year's Tournament, and the performance was watched by large and interested houses. It is very satisfactory indeed to be able to state that, as far as can be seen, the gross receipts will be £2,000 in excess of last year, and will thus be the highest on record.

In the morning the following event was decided:—

Sabre v. Sabre (Navy and Army Championship): 1, S.-C.-M. H. Grainger, 2nd Life Guards; 2, Lieut. E. W. H. Brookfield, R.N.; 3, Sergt.-Major W. Palmer, Army Gimnastic Staff.

S.-C.-M. H. Grainger becomes Best Man-at-Arms (dismounted) for the year.

In the Army Service Corps competition between the best two teams from companies stationed at Aldershot and Woolwich the representatives of the former station won fairly easily.

The afternoon performance saw the finish of the inter-port field gun competition. The team of the "Excellent" accomplished their task in 6 m. 26 s. thus beating by 2 s. the "record" already set up by themselves. As the result of the five runs which each team has now had, Portsmouth wins the competition with an aggregate time of 70 m., Chatham being second with 75 m. 39 s., and Devonport third with 85 m. 47 s. Of individual ships, the aggregate of the "Excellent" (33 m. 42 s.) is the best, while the "Victory," with 36 m. 18 s., is second. This competition, slightly altered in details from its predecessor, has once again proved one of the main attractions of the Tournament.

In the evening the riding and jumping competition was finally decided. This has been going on throughout the Tournament, the teams being judged in batches, and the winners of each competing together in a series of final runs. Eventually the Cavalry School and the 5th Lancers were left in, and of these the former won on Saturday with an aggregate in the final of 22½ faults, over 32 marked against the latter. The inter-port tug of war was won by the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.

By common consent the present has proved one of the best of a long series of Tournaments, and those responsible for it have their reward in knowing that, as stated above, the receipts are higher than they have ever been before, and that the naval and military charites will benefit proportionately. It is largely as the result of the great organising and administrative abilities of Col. Wallis King, the honorary secretary and manager, that the show has reached its present high state of perfection. He has the knack, too, of surrounding himself with a remarkably efficient staff, and much of the smoothness which characterises the daily routine is due to the painstaking efforts of Capt. E. N. E. M. Vaughan, late of the Grenadier Guards, who has carried out the duties of commandant to the satisfaction of everyone.

Capt. Owen Wheeler is resigning his position as Press secretary to the Tournament. The committee have, by means of a suitable presentation, shown their sense of their impending loss, and it only remains to express the very genuine regret which is felt by those whose duties have brought them into official relations with him at Olympia. It is understood that his successor will be Mr. F. W. Walker.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR THE MATRON.

Amongst the many beautiful materials of the season the matron may make her choice of stuffs that cling, and, at the same time, lend themselves to draping. For in treatment these sumptuous wefts are easily utilised to give fullness to the figure of a wearer whose lines require just that rounding that lends apparent slimness. But the tendency of the present day is not entirely towards a slim form; we all know that the alteration of the frontal lines of the corsage has changed the ideal of a season ago. For the woman to whom nature has denied that ultra-slender contour, where a form is no longer delicately supple, the dressmaker's art may be looked to for just that curve of grace which, though not at all slight, is so well related to the rest of the figure that the whole effect is pleasing. Soft and supple fabrics, such as charmeuse, the new cachemire de soie, satin, or even some of the season's fine woollens, silky crepes, and crepons, are made to serve the purpose for gowns, in which the apparent swathing of the frame gives distinction to every fold. Panels, from which the draping starts, are sometimes at either side of the skirt, or one such panel, inserted in front, may be of heavier make, or it is frequently covered with lace or rich embroidery. Not for the use of the matron are the narrow trains that fall to a long point; she will do much better for herself if she selects a square finish to her gown, permitting the slight thickening of the hem that prevents the train taking on the appearance of a wisp of cloth or silk that falls around the feet and adds to the apparent heaviness of the upper part of the form.

HEAVY ORNAMENTATION.

For the matron no small ornamentation ought to be permitted. All embroideries must be heavy, braiding or stitchery should take on bold effects both in pattern and in colouring. I, writes a London lady, noted an eminently suitable coat the other day. The whole of the shoulders were in kimono style, in transparent net, which was elaborately and heavily worked in embroidery in the new filoselle silk, with the introduction of just a few beads to throw out the pattern. Hemmed on this, from just above the knees, was black charmeuse, so that the apparent slimness was exquisitely managed in contrast to the shoulder outline. Draping may easily be completed with large flat bows, or with some of the new plaques of gorgeously wrought designs in embroidery or in bead-work. Ends of soft fabric drawn through an embroidered ring, and allowed to fall in points, are very useful, and the sash which is introduced in relation to the small bolero, underneath which lace vests are used, permits of quite a series of charming drapery arrangements. Heavy fringe, or embroidered rings, should complete this style. Princess Christian wore a costume in the season's shade of amethyst the other day. Over the dress was a coat of lace-like embroidery done in self-toned braid. The back fell square to below the waist, the long fronts were shaped in stole ends falling well towards the knees, and the result was exquisite.

MEN AND MATTERS.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S HOUSE.

There is an interesting mystery associated with No. 35, St. Martin's street, once the home of Sir Isaac Newton, which is now in the property market. On the roof there used to be a curious structure made almost entirely of glass, and for many years this was confidently believed to have been Sir Isaac Newton's observatory. Fanny Burney—whose father, the noted musician, Dr. Charles Burney, was at one time an occupier of the house—occasionally used the erection as a study and in her memoirs of her father she refers to it as Newton's Observatory. In 1855 doubt was cast upon the story by John Timbs in his "Curiosities of London." He asserts that the observatory was built by a subsequent tenant, a Frenchman. It has been further declared that this Frenchman not only built the room, but also equipped it with various instruments, and then, claiming that it was the observatory of Newton, charged a fee for admission to view.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S FOUNDATION.

Cheshunt College, for the new buildings of which a foundation stone was laid by the Lord Chancellor in Mail week, is an institution that has led a vagrom existence. It was originally founded at Trevecca, in Breconshire, by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, to train Calvinstic young men for the ministry of the Established Church. After the death of that formidable lady her college was removed to Cheshunt, then a Mecca for "Dissenters" from long connexion with the Cromwell family, and planted opposite the parish church on the bank of the New River. A few years ago the college, which has practically become a Congregationalist seminary, was transferred to Cambridge; but the old buildings at Cheshunt were bought by Canon Lambert, and turned into a theological college for the Anglican Church.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW AND A SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUD.

The late Dr. Forbes Winslow's experiences were often sad or tragic, but they were sometimes amusing also. On one occasion he was asked to investigate a case of spiritualistic fraud in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, where a man was creating a certain amount of excitement by holding seances in which he was alleged to materialise the spirits of departed relatives. Three gentlemen accompanied Dr. Winslow, and each was armed with a squirt containing red cochineal. When the apparition appeared, one of the Doctor's party exclaimed, "Oh, I recognise my dear, darling child. Oh, come nearer me, come nearer me!" The medium, not at all suspicious, came a little nearer, and Dr. Winslow squirted his cochineal straight at him. There was tremendous consternation, and the "spirit" fled into an adjoining room, where he was captured. Dr. Winslow brought him back in full view of the audience, and, after showing that his "dickey," and forehead were stained with cochineal, denounced him as a fraud. The majority of the audience demanded their money back. The fraud was exposed in one of the newspapers next morning, and the following week "Punch" had this couplet:

Bravo, Dr Winslow, you our woes do heal
Coch a spirit, coch-an eel!

Evidently the spirits, as Dr. Winslow says, had not been accustomed to squirts and cochineal.

"PHANTOM VIOLETS."

That is a curious experience which the Rev. J. C. Winslow, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, describes in the "Spectator." On April 10 about 6 p.m., he and his sister who were touring in Italy went to see the well-known Protestant cemetery by the Pyramid of Cestius at Rome, and came to a grave thickly covered with violet leaves. "As we stood over it," he says "we both noticed a delicious smell of violets, and looking down saw the flowers peeping out here and there from deep down among the leaves. The next moment we noticed, however, that there no violets actually tangible, for as soon as one tried to fix one's gaze on one it had vanished, and was seen to be like an optical illusion. Nevertheless, these phanton violets—quite clear and distinguishable—kept appearing in all parts of the grave, wherever we turned our eyes, for the space of three or four minutes, and long after we had grown quite critical about them; and the smell persisted for the same period. Then gradually both the appearances and the scent faded away, and there was no trace of either (the leaves giving no smell), nor when we revisited the shot before leaving could we gain any experience either of the scent or the flowers." Both sister and brother seem to have shared exactly the same experience, and this is a striking part of the story.

"ONE AT A TIME."

Mr. Winslow add that "the violets appeared only one at a time, but at first in rapid succession, and then later more sparsely. They had the exact appearance of the ordinary English violet, though, of course shadowy and fleeting. 'We both saw them in the same nooks. Neither of us had been staring at anything which could have left an impression on the eye; and in any case this would not account for the scent which was quite as unmistakable as the appearance.'" The Editor of our contemporary suggests that Mr. Winslow's sister should give her version of the experience "It is possible," he says "that a comparison of the two narratives might point to a source of 'suggestion' now obscure." The story, as it stands, is certainly a remarkable one, and if the lady responds to the suggestion made her letter will be read with peculiar interest.

ALTHORP PARK.

Althorp Park, where there are festivities to-day in connexion with the coming-of-age of Viscount Althorp, has been a possession of the Spencer family since the early days of the Tudor dynasty. The principal seat of the family was originally at Wormleighton, in Warickshire, a property which has descended to the present Lord Spencer, but since the seventeenth century the family has been identified in the public mind with Northamptonshire rather than with Warwickshire. Though Lord Spencer is lord of the manor of Wormleighton the title of Baron Spencer of Wormleighton is not held by him but by the Duke of Marlborough. The reason is of course, that the Duke represents the elder branch of the Spencers. The third Lord Sunderland married a daughter of the great-Duke of Marlborough, and a son of theirs inherited not only his father's titles but also his maternal grandfather's Dukdom. However, it was a family arrangement that the Spencer lands should go to their younger son John, and his son was eventually created Earl Spencer.

DR. DE JONGH'S
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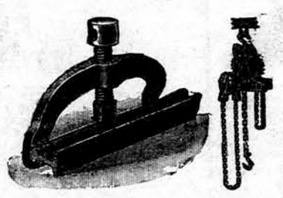
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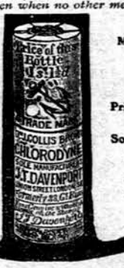

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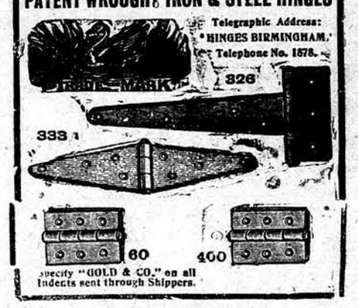

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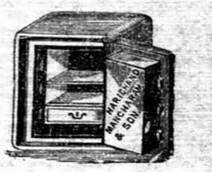

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